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NAVY

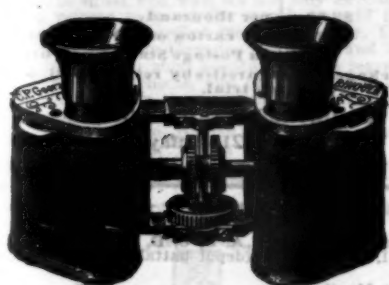
AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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WHOLE NUMBER 1910.

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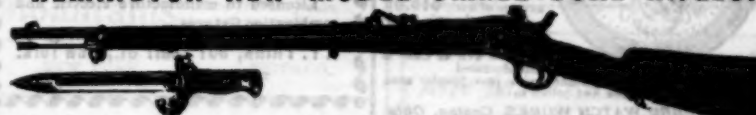
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(From Scribner's.)

The column moved out in the lightest marching order, the men carrying their coats and water-proof sheets, and the officers a new equipment of rifle and bandolier. Belts, buttons, gun barrels, and even bayonets were painted khaki. If the Boers expected robineks in red coats they were to be bitterly disappointed; nothing was left to chance; even the sword, the distinctive mark of the officer, was laid aside, and the division looked like an army led by sergeants and corporals.

SPECIAL RATES SOUTH.

The Southern Railway announces the following rates for the occasions named below:

General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in the United States, Atlanta, Ga., May 17-26, 1900. One first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 15, 16 and 17, with final limit May 29.

General Assembly Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 17-24, 1900. One fare the round trip. Tickets on sale May 15 to 18, inclusive, with final limit May 26.

Annual Convention, Travelers' Protective Association, New Orleans, May 21-26, 1900. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 19, 20 and 21, with final limit May 29, 1900.

For further information call at Southern Railway New York Ticket Office, 271 and 1185 Broadway, or to Alex. S. Thewatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1185 Broadway.

Two gun dealers in New York have completed arrangements for the shipment from the armory at Springfield, Mass., of 10,000 Mauser rifles and 5,000,000 rounds of Mauser ammunition bought from the Government. The most perfect of the rifles and all of the carbines will be kept to sell as relics. Some also will be sold to people for sporting rifles. The others will be sent abroad for sale.

Two new 12-inch rifled guns have arrived at Willets Point to be added to the armament of Fort Totten. They will be mounted in casemates constructed at the left of the three 13-inch guns.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently transmitted to the House of Representatives estimates for the erection, at Annapolis, of a marine barracks and of commanding officers and junior officers' quarters.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; A and B, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G, H, I, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; L, Camp Isborne, Idaho.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H and K, Santa Clara, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; I and L, Placetas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; B, G, H, I, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Manila.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, E, H, and L, Mayaguez, P. R.; F, Humacao, P. R.; G, Albonito, P. R.; A, B, C, and D, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; I, Adjuntas, P. R.; K and M, Mantí, P. R.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop A, Fort Riley, Kan.; B and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; C, Fort Logan, Colo.; E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F and G, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.; M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana, Cuba; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, E, G, I, K, L, M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; F and H, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; A, B, C, D, Fort Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; I and K, Fort DuChesne, Utah; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; D and F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H and L, Fort Wingate, N. M.

10th Cav.—Hdqrs. and Troops A, C and L, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, Mayari, I. K and D, Holguin; M, Bayamo, Cuba; E, Fort Brown, Texas; F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; G, Fort Ringgold, Texas; H, Fort Clark, Texas.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Headquarters, C, M, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; A, Egmont Key, Fla.; B and N, Key West Bks., Fla.; D and O, Jackson Bks., La.; E, Manila; F, Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort San Jacinto, Tex.; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

2d Art.—Headquarters, A, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, Havana, Cuba; E, Fort Monroe, Va.; C, Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; D, Fort Pickens, Fla.

3d Art.—Hdqrs. and A, Angel Island, Cal.; C, I and O, Presidio, California; B, Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, California; F, Fort Riley, Kan.; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; N, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, N, O, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; E, North Point, Md.; F, Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Fort Dupont, Del.; M, Fort Warren, Mass.; H, Fort Mott, N. J.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; A and K, Fort Washington, Md.

5th Art.—Headquarters, C, H, K and N, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B, M and O, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; E and G, San Juan, P. R.; A, I and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; D, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F, Manila.

6th Art.—Headquarters and A, B, C, and D, E, F, G, H, I, M, N and O, Manila; I, K, Camp McKinley, Honolulu.

7th Art.—Headquarters, C, H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, R. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Maine; F, Fort Banks, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M, Washington Barracks, D. C.; B, Fort Terry, N. Y.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.; O, Fort Riley, Kan.

*Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Guanajay, Cuba; A, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, D and M, Pasa Caballo, Cuba; A, Sancti Spiritus; E, F, G and H, Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, Sagua La Grande, Cuba; K, Trinidad, Cuba; L, Calbarien, Cuba.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. C, F, and G, Santiago, Cuba; Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. C, F and G, Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba; A, El Cristo, Cuba; B, Baracoa, Cuba; D, El Caney, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; H, Guantánamo, Cuba.

6th Inf.—Manila.

7th Inf.—Headquarters, C, and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, Fort Brady, Mich.; A, Walker, Minn.; B, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; I, Ft. Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; K, Ft. Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; G, Columbus Barracks, O.; E and F, Ft.

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9th Inf.—At Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; D, E, Cardenas, Cuba; I, K and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; L, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and D, E, I, K, L and M, San Juan, P. R.; A, F, G, at Ponce, P. R.; C, Mayaguez, P. R.; H, Aguadilla, P. R.; L, Lares; B, Cayey, P. R.

12th Inf., 13th Inf., 14th Inf.—At Manila.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, D, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; E, F, G, and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

16th Inf., 17th Inf., 18th Inf., 19th Inf., 20th Inf., 21st Inf., 22d Inf., 23d Inf.—At Manila.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, Manila; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, B, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, Manila; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; C, D and G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

HEADQUARTERS OF VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

The headquarters of all the following volunteer regiments are at Manila, where mail should be addressed: 11th Cav.; 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th Inf.

Puerto Rico Regiment—Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.

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THE MISTAKES OF THE BOERS.

The London "Engineer" says: "We have heard what our own papers have said against our own strategy and in praise of that of the Boers. It has seemed to us throughout that events might easily make it appear that the Boer strategy was fatally wrong. We will frame an imaginary complaint in illustration of this, and suppose that the following is printed in a paper in Pretoria:—'Can anything be more suicidal than the plans of our leaders? They began by alienating foreign sympathy as far as possible by a most dictatorial ultimatum; this they followed up by actually drawing the sword and making irruptions in the British territory, on the plea of raising the Dutch; but they had not the courage of their convictions, for to do this they should only have left the force necessary to secure communications, or, still better, should have sent forward into Cape Colony well equipped mounted men who could take care of themselves, and subsist on the enemy and use their mobility in such a way as to be as ubiquitous as possible. Instead of this, they knocked their heads against towns which they could not take, and there they sat down and waited for the British forces to collect and come up in succession; they even gave time for men to be formed in corps.

"The Boer farmer, ready in a few hours, was thus made to squat and wait till not only British troops came from remote parts of the world, but till farmers could be collected and drilled from Gloucester, Yorkshire, and all England, from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and till London shop assistants could learn how to ride in city riding schools, and be brought out in overpowering numbers. In the meantime the batteries of Pretoria were being dismantled, and the guns drawn with immense labor into British territory, to be exposed to destruction. Our stores of ammunition were being wasted and provisions exhausted. Our men were being killed and worn out by privations and by digging trenches

by scores of miles, in order finally to fall back broken and disappointed to begin work which might have been carried out in the beginning with every prospect of success, but has now to be undertaken with depleted stores, diminished forces and guns, and injured prestige.' We are reminded of the hare in the fable who had mobility, but she went to sleep and let the tortoise creep past her. We have supposed the case to be put strongly, but we think that there is force in it. If our readers refer to our article of October 13, they will see that we there advocated the principle of checking strongly defended positions by establishing earthworks in front of them rather than attacking them, the main force passing on elsewhere; and what is true for us naturally applies to the Boers."

European statisticians are beginning to take the same view of the mortality in the South African war that we expressed just after the first serious British defeats on the Modder river. A Paris paper, after observing that the proportion of killed and wounded on the British side in South Africa has been only a little over six per cent. of the men engaged, says that this is very small when compared with the statistics drawn up after the great battles of Europe by French and other military writers.

So much scathing abuse has been indiscriminately heaped upon the heads of all the second lieutenants who gained commissions during the summer of 1898 that in justice to those of whom General Alger in a recent interview speaks as "the finest body of young manhood that could be gotten together," we are asked to publish the following list, taken from the Army Register of 1898, pages 258-261 inclusive. In this list are the names of some appointees who were not "protégés or relatives of fat politicians," but who were honor graduates of leading colleges and universities in June, 1897, and who were recommended to the Adjutant General, U. S. A., by Regular Army officers as being proficient in military science and tactics. H. J. Brees, now 2d Lieut.

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should be. The success of every organization of this
sort is largely dependent upon the active and efficient
management of some one man of this sort.

It seemed scarcely necessary for the War Department
to make a serious contradiction of the silly report that
General Otis's campaign is costing upward of 1,000 men
every month, but the figures taken from the official re-
cords are not the less interesting. Up to Feb. 17, 1900,
they show a total mortality of 65 officers and 1,460 men,
an average of 74 deaths a month. 16 officers and 693
men died of disease up to Dec. 1, 1899. There were
137 deaths by violence outside of battle casualties, most
of them deaths by drowning; 1,767 were wounded, with-
out fatal results. Medical officers are to be sent out
to relieve others to be returned to the United States.

A soldier of the 26th U. S. Vols., writing of army
life in the Philippines, says that in his company seventy-
two men, on receiving their November and December
pay, deposited with the Paymaster \$1,300. The incident
is evidence that our soldiers have not forgotten the old
American habit of thrift. Moreover, it testifies that the
stories so eagerly caught up about drunkenness in the
army in the Philippines apply to a very small percentage
of our soldiers. Large sums have been sent home from
the army in the Philippines, to deposit in the Soldiers'
Savings Bank the Government maintains.

SUGAR AS AN ARMY FOOD.

The fact that sugar is a food of very considerable
value in the dietary of soldiers is shown by elaborate
experiments that have been carried out in the German
army, and that a diet supplemented by sugar enables the
soldier to put forth great exertions for a limited period,
acting in this respect more quickly than other foods.
Meals consisting chiefly of sugary compounds must,
however, be repeated frequently, as their sustaining
effect passes off more quickly than in the case with
albuminous compounds, such as meat and cheese.

The fifty tons of candy sent to the soldiers in the Phil-
ippine Islands by the Commissary Department of the
Army during the last three months, together with
amounts to the soldiers in Cuba and Puerto Rico, the
"Medical Journal" says, have been sent upon the advice
of the medical as well as line officers of the army, be-
cause it is a physiological fact that in the tropics a mod-
erate consumption of confectionery promotes health and
satisfies a natural and not unhealthy craving of the
stomach. Candy was never furnished to the United
States Army before, although it is commonly used
as a ration by the British and French troops
in the tropics. The larger part of the ship-
ment are chocolate creams and lemon or other acid-
ulated drops which are hermetically sealed in one-
pound tins of oval shape to fit the pocket of a soldier's
uniform. The candy is manufactured in New York
especially for the Commissary Department and is little
more than sugar and lemon or lime juice. It is prob-
able that sugar henceforth will form a part of the
soldier's regular ration. So after all one sees that
Queen Victoria's gift of chocolate to her soldiers had
much practical common sense as well as sentiment
behind it.

There has been a parliamentary inquiry as to the
swindling of British soldiers by rascally contractors in
the matter of sending supplies to the field. Mr. Howell
asked the financial secretary to the War Office whether,
in the public interest, he would state the names of the
contractors and officers who had been found guilty of
"misconduct" in connection with the sending of stores
for the use of her Majesty's field force in South Africa;
and whether proceedings of a criminal nature could be
taken against contractors or officers guilty of supplying
or passing defective stores. Mr. Powell Williams re-
plied that in all cases where "misconduct" has occurred
in connection with the sending of stores or supplies for
her Majesty's army in South Africa, the contractors
have been struck off the list, but the Secretary of State
does not at present see any necessity to make public
the names of the persons concerned. Rome in its day
was disturbed by similar scandals. Livy records a case
of a fraudulent contractor, named Marcus Posthumus,
B. C. 214, who shipped barrels (purporting to contain
flour and wine for the army, but containing really sand
and water) on board old and unseaworthy vessels, which
were secretly scuttled when out at sea by the captains
leagued with the swindlers, the crews escaping in the
ship's boats. The Roman Government was then charged
with the value of the provisions, falsely said to have
been supplied.

Already portions of five of the most conspicuous bat-
tiefields of the Civil War have been acquired and marked
as military reservations—National parks having been
established, and more or less completed at Gettysburg,
Antietam, Chickamauga, Shiloh and Vicksburg. There
are now pending in the House of Representatives, all
reported favorably from the Committee on Military Af-
fairs, three bills to create additional parks on the bat-
tiefields of Murfreesboro or Stone River, of Atlanta and
of Fredericksburg and the Wilderness. There is every
indication that all these measures will become laws be-
fore the adjournment of the LVith Congress. With the
creation of these three new parks eight of the greatest
battle grounds of the war will be preserved and marked
for historical study—one in Pennsylvania, one in Mary-
land, one in Virginia, two in Tennessee, two in Georgia
and one in Mississippi.

As showing the quality of crews manning our ships,
a late report from the U. S. S. Newark is interesting.
Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the last
few months with her condensers and main boilers in
regard to leaking tubes, etc., and the report referred to
conveys the information that all of the work of making
repairs on board is being done by the engineer force,
and in a very short time it is believed the ship will be
as efficiently prepared for extended cruising as when
first turned over to the government. This state of
efficiency of course shows the high economy with which
the Navy is being carried on in foreign waters, and is
a high tribute to the ability of the rank and file of the
ship.

In a personal letter Brig. Gen. Charles King (Captain,
U. S. A., retired) says: "I rejoiced with exceeding joy
over the letter of Major Weisenburger in your issue
of March 10. He was one of the best and bravest
officers in my brigade in front of Manila and a gentle-
man from the ground up. I could not believe he had
made so reckless an allegation at the expense of a gallant
regiment of the regular service, but, thanks to utterly
unprincipled newspaper men of San Francisco, the
slander was attributed to him and many a "regular" read
and damned Weisenburger accordingly. The relations
between the regulars and the State Volunteers of the
original Eighth Corps were of the most cordial character
and it is a pity that they should have been disturbed
by the invention of a malignant reporter."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879)

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TOTAL ABSTINENCE FOR THE ARMY.

The St. Paul "Pioneer Press" does not seem to share our views as to the post-exchange. It thinks that the time is ripe for the inauguration in the American Army of the rule of total abstinence that has been put into force by railroad managers and other employers in the case of all employees on whose mental or nervous condition may depend the lives of many others, the correct working of valuable machinery and the safety of costly investments. It says that no railroad will now employ an engineer, conductor, brakeman, signal-man or switch-tender who is known to use intoxicants. The managers, it says, do not pretend to raise any moral issue or to question anybody's personal liberty, but simply as a matter of business they refuse to employ a drinker, no matter how moderate. It tries to draw an analogy between such employees and the soldiers in Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, so as to make it appear that the same rule could be advantageously applied in both cases. It argues that our military representatives in the islands are about the only "samples" of American civilization with which the native is brought into contact and that he forms his estimate of the American nation by the actions of the soldiers. When the latter are seen drunk, the entire nation is degraded in the eyes of the natives, and when inflamed by drink they misconduct themselves with native women, resentments may be engendered that years will be unable to allay. It asks why the government should not protect the nation against such possibilities and dangers in the same way that the railroads protect themselves.

When the railroad employee drops railroading he recovers the liberty to drink as much as he pleases; so when the soldier throws off his uniform, says our contemporary, and again becomes a civilian he will have the same privilege. It mentions the rule of total abstinence enforced by Kitchener in his Sudan campaign and the orderly conduct it says resulted therefrom, but it should not forget that even that total abstinence army did not escape the accusation of awful atrocities in connection with wounded and captured dervishes.

Without questioning here the correctness of the analogy sought to be drawn, it is worth while to say something of the action of the railway managers in the matter of total abstinence. If drink is the cause of such losses to life and property on the railroads, why is it that in countries like France, Germany, Italy and other countries where total abstinence has no practical place in the life of the community, accidents on railroads are no more than they are in this country where total abstinence has been so widely enforced? It is a question whether it is drink or overwork that is the cause of most railway accidents. The cases are numerous where engineers, brakemen, firemen and other railroad men have to work more than twenty-four hours at a stretch. Telegraphers who have worked all day and all night and then fallen asleep at the key and sent trains to destruction have been pathetic figures at too many inquests to be overlooked.

The attempt to draw an analogy between the soldier and the railway man falls to the ground as soon as we consider the difference in the relation each bears to the power issuing the total abstinence mandate. When a railroad hand reports for duty perfectly sober but with the odor of beer or wine on his breath, his employer can dismiss him instantly, but this cannot be done with a soldier. Suppose a soldier to come back to camp sober but with the odor of liquor about him, the commanding officer cannot dismiss him from the army. The only thing he can do is to punish him. The soldier has enlisted for a given period, the railway man's term of service is at the option of his employer. How long would the total abstinence rule hold in the railway service, if every violation of it resulted in engineers and brakemen going to the guard house? To apply the rule of total

abstinence to the soldier, drinking per se must be made an offence, no matter whether the soldier is fit for duty or not. We fancy recruiting would suffer materially if a soldier were punished for taking a single glass of beer, although he remained sober enough to be able to hit the bull's-eye oftener than any other man of his company or was able to meet any other test put upon him, to gauge the steadiness of his nerves.

The status of the soldier more nearly approaches that of the policeman, and we have yet to hear of any municipality that has made total abstinence a rule among its policemen on and off duty. Much of the life of the soldier is the dull monotony of the barracks. Because we would not let a soldier on sentry or parade duty or on active duty in the field, as were Kitchener's troops, drink, it is not to say that we should favor keeping him entirely from liquor, any more than the rule that police officers shall not drink on post must be carried into every hour of their lives. It is precisely because the post-exchange has been opposed by those who do not understand it, who have restricted its growth and have sent men to the low grogeries and saloons of towns, that there have been evidences in our new possessions of drunkenness among our soldiers. If the post-exchange could be elevated to the position in army life that Chaplain Swift in a recent issue of the Journal said it should hold, becoming a club with many more features in it than that of mere drinking, the soldier would be further removed from real temptation than he would be by any total abstinence rule that would compel a guard over him every time he left camp or garrison and that would deprive him of that freedom of choice that makes him so potent a factor in battle and march.

BRITISH AND BOER ARTILLERY.

The prevailing ignorance regarding the size and nature of the various pieces of ordnance in use on both sides in South Africa makes especially timely a review of the properties of the different weapons. Taking the British first, we find the howitzer, a short gun with a sharp twist of rifling, designed to throw a comparatively heavy shell with a low muzzle velocity. The charge behind the shell is very small, and the trajectory is very curved. Direct fire, that is, fire from guns with comparatively high velocity and correspondingly flat trajectory, is chiefly of use against objects which can be seen. Against objects behind the cover of earthen or other parapets its very directness makes it of but little use. But the howitzer "pops" its shell, as it were, over all such obstacles, and plumps it down immediately behind them, once the range has been accurately found.

The 6-inch howitzer in the British siege train weighs, without its carriage, 30 cwt. Its carriage allows of the howitzer being fired at angles of elevation up to 35 degrees. This corresponds, according to the charge used, to ranges of from 2,000 to 5,000 yards. The projectiles in use with the 6-inch howitzer are common shell, shrapnel and case shot. The shell in use in South Africa weighs 118 pounds and is filled with a heavy charge of lyddite. The 6-inch shell uses three or four different sorts of fuses. For what may be called langridge effects there is a direct action fuse, which explodes the shell immediately on striking an object. For the breaching of thick parapets there is a direct action delay fuse, the object of which is to delay the bursting of the shell for some five seconds or so after the moment of impact. For use with shrapnel shell there is a time and percussion fuse; while for star shell there is a special sensitive fuse. A few rounds of case shot complete the equipment of the 6-inch howitzer which is for use against troops at close quarters. Each shot weighs a little over fifty pounds and contains more than 200 quarter-pound cast iron balls. The effective range is more than five hundred yards. The accuracy of shooting of the 6-inch howitzer is as remarkable as the destructive effects of its shell. At a range of two miles half the rounds will fall in a space of 21 yards long, 5 yards broad, and 9 yards high. Even at such an extreme range as three miles half the rounds may be relied upon to fall in a space 67 yards long by 12 yards broad.

The next piece to consider is the 5-inch breech-loading gun, which also forms part of the English siege train. It weighs two tons, and is capable of giving accurate shooting up to ranges of five miles, or some 8,700 yards, for which it is sighted. The muzzle velocity is 1,750 feet per second. It is mounted on a carriage known as the "carriage-disappearing 8-foot parapet." The gun is fired from behind a parapet, giving good cover to the working numbers, and 8 feet in height. The carriage is so constructed as to raise the gun at the required moment to a height sufficient to fire over this parapet, compressed air being the power employed. When the loading has been completed, a lever is turned and the gun at once rises. The shock of discharge acts upon a ram which stores, by compression, a supply of pneumatic force to raise the gun for the next round. The projectiles used with the 5-inch gun are common and shrapnel shell and case shot, all weighing about fifty pounds. The shrapnel shell is a powerful one, containing 236 bullets of more than one ounce in weight apiece. The case shot, for use at close ranges, contains 450 similar bullets. The fuses are the direct action for common shell, and the time and percussion for shrapnel. The charge is 4 lbs. 7.1-4 oz. of cordite of the size known as 71-2.

Another piece in the siege train is the 4-inch breech-loading gun. It weighs some 20 cwt. and is mounted on what is known as a six-foot siege parapet carriage.

This differs from that of the 5-inch gun, inasmuch as there is no disappearing mechanism. The gun itself is always up aloft, sufficiently high to fire over the six feet parapet which protects the carriage and gun's crew. The 4-inch gun fires shells of 25 pounds weight with a muzzle velocity of 1,900 feet per second. They are commonly filled with either black powder or lyddite, shrapnel and case shot. It is fitted with telescopic sights and ranges up to 7,700 yards. The remaining velocity of the shell at this extreme range is nearly 600 feet per second. The accuracy is good, at 5,000 yards half the rounds falling in a space 40 yards long by 3 yards broad. The shrapnel contains 238 bullets at 22 1-2 to the pound.

These three weapons constitute the main armament of the British siege train. Other pieces employed in the war are the naval guns, for instance, of which so much has been heard. There are the 4.7 inch quick firer and the 12-pr. quick-firer of 12 cwt. The "Civil and Military Gazette" points out that neither of these weapons is essentially naval. They are common to both services, being almost as much used on land as in the navy. The latest of these guns are of wire construction. The weight is about 41 cwt. The shell weighs 45 pounds, common; lyddite common and shrapnel being used. The velocity of one of the commonest types of this gun is 2,150 feet per second, and the range extends up to 10,000 yards, the remaining velocity at this extreme range being 576 feet per second. The accuracy at all ranges is very good.

The sole remaining piece of which experts expect to hear anything is the 5-inch howitzer with the field batteries. It is a short piece weighing only some 9 cwt., very little more than the 15-pound gun, but it throws a powerful lyddite shell of 50 lbs. weight. With the full charge good shooting can be obtained up to ranges of close on three miles. The destructive effect of the high explosive shell has been amply shown at Omdurman and in various cases during the present campaign. There are also a number of obsolete 7-pounders in South Africa with the local forces, details regarding which will be of small value.

In describing the armament of the Boers, one finds lack of authentic information, but it is believed that the heaviest gun actually in the field on their side is a 15-centimetre (about 6-inch) piece. This gun is made at Creusot in France. It weighs probably about five tons, and throws a shell of 94 pounds, filled with a bursting charge of some five pounds of melinite. There are probably six of these in the field. The Boer 12-centimetre howitzer is similar in power to the English field howitzer, though its shells do not appear to burst very well. These have been in position around Ladysmith, and probably also at Magersfontein and Colenso. Eight, four each from Krupp and Creusot, are known to be with the Boers, and the chances are there are quite double the number. The shell, charged with high explosive, would weigh between 40 and 50 pounds, and the range would run up to some 5,000 yards. The howitzer is on a field carriage, and is, therefore, fairly mobile. Two of these pieces have been destroyed by the Ladysmith garrison during the investment.

Another weapon of importance with the Boers is the 7.5-centimetre gun, of which they have a number, probably thirty or more. Some are Krupps, some are Creusot. They are practically of the same calibre as the English field gun, and probably throw a shell of about the same weight, 12 or 13 pounds. The muzzle velocity would be about 1,575 feet per second. The enemy also have in their possession a number of Maxim-Nordenfeldt field guns, of the so-called quick-firing class. The calibre is about 3 inches, the shell some 12 pounds, and muzzle velocity from 1,600 to 1,700 feet per second. Fixed ammunition, that is cartridge and shell all in one, is used with these guns. The smallest guns, but by no means the least destructive, on the side of the Boers are the 37-millimetre Maxims. These are semi-automatic, and so to a certain extent resemble the rifle calibre Maxim. They throw a shell of about one pound weight at a rate which may extend to 300 rounds per minute. The "Civil and Military Gazette" declares there is no truth in the report of the alleged superiority of the Boer field equipment. Gun for gun, it says, the British are as good as theirs. If there had been heavy guns in Ladysmith when the investment began we should probably never have heard of this alleged inferiority of armament. The miserable little 7-pounders which have been used on the armored trains, and with which the local Natal Artillery is armed, ought long ago, it asserts, to have gone to the scrap heap.

In a speech in the House of Representatives, January 27, 1900, Hon. Robert G. Cousins, M. C., from Iowa, said: "When I contemplate the peerless services, the modest bravery, and the unselfish devotion of the American 'regular' to the country's interests and to the public welfare, when I consider the wondrous character and manhood that have been evidenced in all ranks of the Regular Army, and in services which they have so patriotically rendered with the simple inspiration of their thought of duty, I feel a certain sense of safety and security in their presence and in their guardianship of public institutions and of law and order, which makes me glad to have the opportunity to supply their needs and to augment their forces, and there are so many instances in the history of their matchless sacrifices and incomparable courage that I can not withhold an expression of gratitude on my own account and on behalf of the industrious, law-abiding, loyal people for whom I have the great honor to speak in this assembly."

THE ARMY BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Army Appropriation Bill was passed by the House on March 29 after four days' discussion. A number of amendments were made, but none of much importance, except one directing the accounting officers of the Treasury to settle officers' accounts for travel pay upon the basis of tables of distance prepared and promulgated by the Secretary of War. Another opened the National Soldiers' Homes to veterans of the Spanish-American War. It was the only subject under discussion in Congress this week of particular interest to the service, and brought out, for the first time this session, the opinions of the various members on army reorganization and increase.

The House, on March 26, upon the request of Mr. Hull, began the consideration and discussion of the Army appropriation bill. The debate was unusually warm upon both sides and tended to show the feelings of Congress relative to Army reorganization, or legislation of any description for the Army. Mr. Hull, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, opened the discussion of the bill with a general statement relative to its contents. As we have already given full particulars of the bill it is not necessary to go into the details of the provisions.

Mr. Hull, discussing the bill before the House in Committee of the Whole, said: "I think the bill as submitted to the House has the support of the Committee on Military Affairs as a whole—both the majority and minority members. The amount carried by the bill is \$111,600,364.55. This is a reduction of the estimates which, as submitted by the War Department, carried \$127,712,133.55. The main reduction in the bill is in regard to transportation of our troops, with a small reduction of the pay of the Army, both officers and men. The estimate was for the mustering out and return to this country within the next fiscal year of the entire Army. This will be utterly impracticable. I want to call the attention of the committee to the new legislation that is proposed in the bill. One section provides that hereafter length of service pay of all officers in the Regular Army holding commissions in the provisional army shall be paid on their rank in the Regular Army. The pay proper of captains of the Regular Army who are colonels of provisional regiments is suspended, and the officer paid as a colonel of a provisional regiment. But, in addition to that, the Department has given him what is called 'length-of-service' pay on his higher temporary rank, making a considerable addition to his compensation other than that of the pay of a colonel; and it seemed to the committee that a captain who succeeded in securing one of these very desirable appointments had no claim in justice or in equity to have also his length-of-service pay increased over that of the other members of the Army of his lineal rank who could not get these commissions.

"There is a provision for 10 junior veterinary surgeons. That is absolutely new legislation. I think that would go out on a point of order without any doubt, but I hope the point of order will not be made, as these men will save the Government many times their salaries, and it is just as important for the artillery to have veterinary surgeons as it is for the cavalry."

Mr. Griggs said during the debate: "I want to ask a question for information solely. I understand the officers of the Regular Army who served in the volunteer regiments during the war between the United States and Spain are denied the extra pay given to volunteer officers who served in the war."

Mr. Hull answered: "Certainly; and they ought to be; it is the business of the regular officers to fight. It is their life business. The volunteer goes in as a matter of patriotism; he is not obliged to go. After a short time in the service he goes back to neglected business."

Mr. Hull made a strong argument advocating that the pay of officers and enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the United States in the islands in possession or under the control of the United States, and in the Territory of Alaska, shall be increased ten per cent. for officers and twenty per cent. for enlisted men over and above the rates of pay as fixed by law in time of peace. He showed, as an example, how a major in the Regular Army went to the Philippines with the first expedition and stayed there until recently, when he returned, and is now stationed in Washington. All of the time he served in the Pacific Islands he was forced to hire his own quarters, and thereby lost at least \$1,200 of actual cash. Allowance for commutation of quarters in the United States is \$12 a month for each room and much more in the Philippines.

Following Mr. Hull, Mr. Jett, a Democratic member of the Committee on Military Affairs, expressed the opinion that the appropriations carried by the bill were not sufficient and that there inevitably must be a deficit. He criticized the system of promoting officers for immediate retirement, especially the higher officers, who were rushed, he said, through the final grades and retired at the highest rank possible. The attention of Mr. Jett was called to the fact that nearly every one of these officers had served in the civil war and he was asked if, in his opinion, men who had served their country for forty years, were not entitled to retire as brigadiers.

Mr. McClellan, an ardent advocate of army increase and reorganization, made a brilliant speech along these lines. He said that he was well aware that when speaking for reorganization he was speaking to a limited audience. In reference to the current cry concerning militarism, he said: "I do not favor a large standing army in time of peace; I do not believe in government by injunction, nor do I believe in using United States troops for police duty which can be performed as well by the organized militia of the several States; but I do believe in the maintenance of a standing army in time of peace large enough, and no larger, to be expanded in time of war to make a first line of defense strong enough to hold off a foreign enemy until the volunteers can be organized to constitute the second line. Our Army can only be a nucleus, but a nucleus sufficiently elastic and sufficiently mobile to permit of automatic expansion. If I am right in this opinion—if I am sound in my objection to the spirit of militarism and to a large standing army—the problem to be solved in Army reorganization is clearly defined. It is this: What shall be the organization of our Army so as to allow the maintenance of a minimum of troops in time of peace and to permit of a maximum of expansion in time of war? In discussing this subject we must consider our existing establishment; its strength and its defects; suggestions that have been made for its improvement; and then compare existing conditions with the perfect solution of the problem I have suggested." In continuation Mr. McClellan made a brief analysis of the two reorganization bills which have been introduced this session and which are now in the hands of the Military Committee.

He said in part: "It is conceded perfectly frankly that the purpose underlying the provisions in the Root bill making promotion and details upon the service record of officers is to reward the officers now serving with the volunteer regiments, the theory being that the officers

who have been given increased volunteer rank are the best officers in the United States Army and that it would be ignominious for them, after the muster out of the volunteer regiments, to return to their original rank in the regulars.

"We know that favoritism has greatly injured the efficiency of our service. This bill will make matters infinitely worse, for its benefits will not only be confined exclusively to the officers of the volunteer regiments, but it will put into the hands of the President a power over the administration of the War Department, over promotions, transfers and retirements in the United States Army, second only to that at present held by the German Emperor. I will state that I should promote in the line as at present, and to the general staff by competitive examination from the Army at large."

In summarizing he said: "The existing establishment of the line of our army permits of no expansion in time of war. The Root bill does not better existing conditions. The McClellan bill, on the contrary, provides a small standing army capable of being almost tripled in size in the event of war. In time of war it is capable of being automatically expanded, without friction and with the addition in officers of only temporary 2d lieutenants, to a total of 150,920, of which 149,063 are combatant and of which 112,547 constitute the field army, with guns in time of peace numbering 96 and in time of war 144, larger than the proportion required by modern science."

Of course the Philippine question had to be introduced into this debate on the appropriation bill. The remarks by those opposed to the bill were taken from the stand that militarism would be exceedingly harmful to this Government.

On March 28 the House devoted practically the whole day to consideration of the Army bill. Several minor amendments were adopted and about half the bill was considered. Mr. Driggs, of New York, created a diversion by charging reckless extravagance in the fitting up of the transport Sumner and precipitated a lively tilt on the subject. He said the enormity of the extravagance in the fittings of the ship was beyond credence. An \$5,000 silver service had been placed on her, he said, with cutglass tumblers which cost 75 cents each. The palatial furnishings of the Sumner were such as could be found nowhere except on a millionaire's yacht. He contrasted the condition of this transport with those employed by the Government when the soldiers were being sent out to fight their country's battles in the Spanish war. Mr. Driggs said he intended to introduce a resolution to investigate the matter.

Mr. Hull said the other side was now occupying a strange position. In the war the complaint was that the transports were not good enough. Now it was that the soldiers were to be treated too well. Mr. Hull eulogized the transport system, which he said was the best in the world. If there was reckless extravagance in fitting out the transports, this information could be obtained from the War Department. But he predicted that if the information was called for it would be found that while the troops had been fitted up splendidly there had been no recklessness in the expenditures.

On March 29, when the consideration of the bill was resumed, Mr. McRae attempted to secure an amendment to the provision giving officers and men serving beyond the limits of the United States 10 and 20 per cent. respectively extra pay, which would limit the extra compensation to those serving in the Philippines. He thought there was no reason why those serving in Puerto Rico, Cuba and Alaska should receive additional compensation. The paragraph to which the amendment would have been pertinent has been passed, and Mr. Hull, in charge of the bill, refused to return to it.

Representative Levy attempted to secure the incorporation of an amendment providing that the control of the military transports be transferred from the War to the Navy Department, and creating a bureau of transportation department, but it was ruled out of order.

In the Senate Mr. Berry introduced the following amendment to the Army bill: "The Quartermaster's Department, in making contracts and purchases of articles and supplies for the military service, shall give preference, all other things, including price and quality, being equal, to articles of growth, production and manufacture of the United States; and as between the producers, manufacturers, merchants and dealers of the United States, preference shall be given, all other things being equal, to those producers, etc., who are not members of or in any way connected with any trust or combine framed to produce, manufacture, or sell the articles which are being contracted for and purchased by the Quartermaster's Department for the military service."

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Little has been done in the committees of either the Senate or House looking to any radical legislation for the Army or Navy. In the House Committee on Military Affairs no bills have been under consideration, and in the House Committee on Naval Affairs the members have been engaged in completing the Appropriation Bill, which will surely be reported next week.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, at its meeting of March 29, was occupied the entire time in the consideration of private bills of little or no importance to the service at large. It is the intention of this committee to take up the bill of the Adjutant General at its next meeting, and from the indication at present it is evident the bill will be reported favorably. Gen. Hawley, the chairman of this committee, does not wish to take up the bills for the reorganization of the Army pending action on the part of the House. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has not had any meeting during the past week owing to the absence of its chairman, Senator Hale. The committee has, however, called upon the Secretary of the Navy for his opinion as to what engagements in the waters of the West Indies were of sufficient consequence to merit the award of medals to those officers and enlisted men who participated. As will be remembered, Senator Mason, some time ago, introduced a resolution providing such medals be granted.

The President has signed S. 427, for the relief of A. F. Fleet, superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.; and S. 3138, to provide for repairs to the U. S. R. C. Thetis for service.

The Senate has passed the following bills: S. R. 72, authorizing the President to appoint David Bagley as an additional cadet at the Naval Academy; S. 2870, which authorizes subsistence officers to keep, at their own risk, for disbursement, such restricted amounts of subsistence funds as shall be authorized by the Secretary of War; S. 3270, which authorizes the President to appoint Nathan S. Jarvis, U. S. Capt. and Asst.-Surg., and to place him on the retired list of the Army with that rank and pay; and S. 3418, granting an increase of pension to \$40 a month to the widow of Edward Ball, late a major in the 7th U. S. Cav.

The Senate has laid aside for favorable report to the House the following pension bills: S. 30, granting an

increase to \$50 a month to the widow of Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. English, 2d U. S. Inf.; S. 2363, granting \$12 a month to Mary A. Randall, dependent mother of Frank B. Randall, late chief engineer of the Revenue Cutter McCulloch; S. 1592, granting \$50 a month to Jane E., the widow of Christopher C. Augur, late Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; and S. 1713, granting an increase to \$30 a month to the widow of John W. Jordan, late Paymaster, U. S. N.

The Senate has postponed indefinitely an adverse report by the Committee on Military Affairs, S. 3333, authorizing Hugh T. Reed to be placed on the retired list with the rank of captain.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have reported without amendment S. 3430, to increase the efficiency of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, by adding an Assistant Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and for Captains.

Mr. Proctor submitted to the Senate the following: "Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to report to the Senate the names and services of soldiers of the war of the American Revolution of record in the War Department, in order that the report when made may be printed. Which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs."

A communication from the Secretary of War laid before the Senate on March 26 in response to a resolution of March 10, stating that the letter of Emilio Aguinaldo, dated at Pocom, July 15, 1898, called for in the resolution, is not in the possession of the War Department. In reply to another resolution inquiring what qualifications have been prescribed for persons to vote in Cuba, the Secretary says that no qualifications have yet been prescribed.

Senator Allen introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to send to the Senate a statement of the number of soldiers volunteer and regular, who have been killed and who have died from wounds received in the Philippines since Aug. 1, 1899; the number of regulars and volunteers who have died from disease during that period, and various other information.

The following resolution, which we give by title only, was read at length in the Senate: S. R. 110, requesting the President of the United States to withdraw the Federal troops from Shoshone County, Idaho.

The House has passed H. R. 6240, appropriating \$10,000 for the preparation of plans or designs for a memorial or statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant in Washington, D. C.

The House has laid aside with a favorable recommendation H. R. 493, granting a pension of \$30 a month to the widow of John B. Hays, late Brevet Major, U. S. A.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce have reported with an amendment H. R. 7503, to provide for the construction of a Revenue Cutter for use in St. Mary's River, Michigan.

The House Committee on Claims have reported favorably H. R. 9762, directing the issue of a duplicate of a lost check drawn by E. B. Atwood, Lieut.-Col., and Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., in favor of Alfred C. Cass.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 2035—An act providing for the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service and covered by letters patent.

S. 3743—Mr. Hale: For the relief of certain enlisted men of the Navy.

S. 3751—Mr. Butler: To appropriate and distribute \$238,131.15, the court-martial forfeitures collected from soldiers in the volunteer army, to the States for the benefit of indigent soldiers.

S. 3786—Mr. Mason: Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish and deliver to the Schley Home Fund Committee of the Woman's Industrial and Patriotic League of Washington, D. C., certain historical bronze.

S. 3763—Mr. Tillman, and H. R. 9996—Mr. Olmstead: To authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of all just claims against the United States for private property taken and used in the military service within the limits of the United States during the war with Spain.

S. 3767—Mr. Thurston: Appropriates \$5,000 for rental of a building at Manila, P. I., to be used as a library, and for salary of a librarian for a period of one year.

H. J. Res. 133—Mr. Fitzgerald: Resolved, That there be paid the sum of \$50 to the family or proper legal representative of each soldier dying in the service of the Government, and \$100 to the family or proper legal representative of each officer dying in the service of the Government, said amount to be devoted to the payment of the burial expenses of such soldier or officer.

H. Res. 136—Mr. Fitzgerald: Requesting the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to Congress copies of orders and proclamations issued by Comdr. Leary while Acting Governor of the Island of Guam.

H. R. 9688—Mr. Hitt: Authorizing Commander James W. Miller, United States Navy; Surg. Oliver D. Norton, United States Navy, and Edwin V. Morgan to accept testimonials presented to them by the Emperor of Germany.

H. R. 9706—Mr. Bull: To compel the attendance of witnesses at courts martial.

H. R. 9722—Mr. Bingham: To increase the pension of Mary J. D. McGlensy, widow of John F. McGlensy, late a captain, U. S. N.

H. R. 9831—Mr. Little: Appropriates \$300,000 to establish a national soldiers' home at Hot Springs, Ark. Provides that all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the War of the Rebellion, Spanish-American war, and the provisional army, and the volunteer soldiers of the War of 1812 and of the Mexican War, who are suffering from diseases which may be cured or benefited by the waters of said Hot Springs, have admission to said hospital.

H. R. 9831—Mr. Tompkins: This bill makes it unlawful to use the flag of the United States for improper purposes, by printing on it words, figures or advertising matter of any nature, but prescribes no penalty for the offense. Sec. 3 provides that the act shall not apply to any act permitted by the United States or by the United States Army and Navy regulations, nor shall it be construed to apply to the regular issue of a newspaper or other periodical on which shall be printed said flag disconnected from any advertisement.

H. R. 9838—Mr. Alexander: To place on the lineal list of first lieutenants the names of William K. McCue and others.

H. R. 9964—Mr. Denny: For the purchase of the oil portrait of Major Gen. William Smallwood.

H. R. 9971: Authorizing Secretary of the Navy to deliver to the Woman's Industrial League certain historical bronze.

H. R. 9990—Mr. Aldrich: To establish a diplomatic consular and civil service college of the United States at or near Washington, D. C.

H. R. 9994—Mr. Butler: Abolishing the further employment of per diem draftsmen and establishing a force of 40 naval architects and assistants with salaries amounting to \$100,000 as a part of the regular establishment of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Navy Department.

H. R. 9996—Mr. Olmstead: To authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of all just claims against the United States for private property taken and used in the military service or destroyed or damaged within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania during the war with Spain.

H. R. 10039—Mr. Sherman: To authorize the Secretary of War to purchase Constitution Island, in the State of New York, for the use of the United States.

H. R. 10066—Mr. Penrose: To increase the pension of Mrs. Annie Gibson Yates, widow of Capt. George W. Yates, 7th U. S. Cav.

SOME ARMY NOTES.

As an outcome of the many criticisms which have been made by army officers upon the conditions of the hospital ships. Since the Missouri and Relief were purchased by Gen. Alfred E. Bates Paymaster General; Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Major John M. Carson, Jr., of the Quartermaster's Department, has been appointed by the Secretary of War to make a careful examination, and report upon the conditions of these ships. Since the Missouri and Relief were purchased the United States Government they have been constantly criticised by officers who have been stationed on them. It is claimed that they are both unseaworthy and not at present in any manner adapted for use as hospital ships. Although the Relief has made the trip between San Francisco and Manila, it was not considered by seamen at the time a safe voyage. Surg.-Gen. Sternberg is of the opinion that the vessels both make excellent hospital ships, but his opinion is not conceded in by line officers who were sent from Manila to San Francisco physically disabled. One officer, who made this trip, stated to our Washington correspondent that during the entire voyage the vessel rolled and tossed in such an unwarranted manner as to cause considerable uneasiness and great inconvenience to the men in the hospital. At the present time the Relief is making a tour of the ports of the Philippines at which military posts have been established, collecting sick and wounded. Upon her return to Manila, those men who are in a condition which warrants their return to the United States will be transferred from the hospital ship to the hospitals on the safer transports. The criticisms of the Missouri have been for the most part along the same lines, but have not been as severe as those made of the Relief. The evidence would seem to show that the two vessels are unfit for hospital service between the ports of Manila and San Francisco, and should be completely reconstructed upon safer lines, or used exclusively in home waters where they will not be exposed to the extreme dangers of trans-Atlantic or trans-Pacific voyages.

As stated in the Army and Navy Journal of March 17, the resignation of General Joseph Wheeler will not be accepted by the President. On the retirement in June of Major-General Merritt, he will be nominated a brigadier general in the regular service with the understanding that his immediate retirement will follow. At the present time General Wheeler is on waiting orders, but in all probability he will be soon assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes.

Orders have been issued looking to the consolidation of the Departments of Havana and Pinar del Rio. General Ludlow will remain in Cuba until he has arranged for the consolidation and has turned over his former command to General Lee, who has been selected to command the combined departments. Upon the retirement of General Wheeler as a Brigadier-General in the regular establishment, General Lee will be nominated to fill the vacancy and will then retire in turn.

The Secretary of War has made a slight change in his plans relative to the withdrawal of troops from Cuba. His investigation and study of affairs in Cuba, during his recent trip there, are said to have impressed him with the advisability of, for the present, maintaining the entire force now in the island. As has been stated in the Journal it was the intention to withdraw part of the regular force immediately after the Cuban elections. These elections were to have occurred early in April but have been postponed until the latter part of May. If the conditions are favorable after the elections, and the plan of raising native troops in Cuba progresses in a satisfactory manner the War Department will then make a slight reduction in the force stationed there.

No work of a definite character will be done by the board on making plans for the establishment of a War College pending the return to Washington of General Ludlow, its president. As soon, however, as this officer reports to Secretary Root the work on the college will be continued. The board has already written to army officers of well-known military knowledge, requesting suggestions relative to the establishment of the War College.

The War Department will not delay the execution of the recent Act of Congress appropriating \$2,000,000 for the relief of the residents of Puerto Rico. In anticipation of the passage of the act the Department had tentatively arranged for the expenditure of the money for the best interests of the natives. While in Cuba the Secretary of War and General Davis agreed to a general plan of action. For the most part the money will be expended for native laborers, who will be employed on public works, such as roads, school buildings and other public buildings. It has been estimated that in the neighborhood of 25,000 men will be immediately given employment.

The four troops of the Puerto Rico Mounted Battalion now being recruited will take the place of the squadron of the 5th Cavalry that returns to the United States. With the embarkation of these troops the following forces will be left on the island: Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M of the 5th Cavalry; Batteries E and G of the 5th Artillery; the 11th Infantry, complete; Companies A, B, C and D of the Puerto Rico Battalion, and the mounted Puerto Rican troops now being recruited. Col. John Van R. Hoff has announced a competitive examination for the appointment of assistant surgeons in the P. R. battalion.

Owing to the heavy mortality during the past two years the Army Mutual Aid Association has found it necessary to increase their regular assessment from 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. Forty-six deaths in 1898 and thirty-nine in 1899, necessitated the payment of \$255,000 to beneficiaries, an amount exceeding the income of the association by \$108,000, and of necessity cut down the reserve. The average yearly mortality up to 1898 was only 11.5 per 1,000, and it is hoped that the present war increase will soon end. As will be observed from an article in another column, the Mutual Life Insurance Company has been obliged to make a special assessment.

The Comptroller holds that travel between Honolulu and San Francisco is not travel in confines of the United States, and officers are not entitled to mileage.

A squadron of the 5th Cavalry, in command of Major Cooper, consisting of 11 officers and 351 men, with horses, arrived at Newport News, Va., March 22, on the transport Kilpatrick.

Generals Greeley and Corbin are arranging a cable code for the exclusive use of officers in the Philippine Islands and their families in the United States. The plan is to give every officer stationed in the Pacific Islands a code name which will be registered at the office of the Chief Signal officer at Manila, and at the War Department. Officers are given the privilege of having a code name for their families. As will be seen this will be the

means of a large saving to officers who wish to communicate with their friend in this country. As the cable rates between the United States and Manila are exceedingly high, it has hitherto been extremely expensive for an officer to communicate with any member of his family. Up to the present time General Greeley has given a code name to over 700 of the officers of the regular and volunteer armies stationed in the Philippines.

Major-Gen. Miles, accompanied by Capt. Whitney of his staff, arrived in Washington, March 30 after his tour of inspection of the seacoast fortifications of the southern States. Immediately after his arrival at Army Headquarters, Gen. Miles left for New York.

An order has been issued by the War Department providing for the creation of a new military division to be known as the division of the Pacific. The new division will embrace all of the Philippine Archipelago, and will be subdivided into four military departments, to be known as the Department of Northern Luzon, commanded by Gen. MacArthur; the Department of Southern Luzon, commanded by Gen. Bates; the Department of the Visayas, commanded by Gen. Hughes, and the combined department of Mindanao and Jolo under the command of Gen. Kobbe. For the immediate present Major-Gen. Otis will be in supreme command of the Division of the Pacific, occupying towards the four departments the same position that Gen. Miles has toward the entire Army. Gen. Otis will, however, only remain in the Philippines a short time longer. In fact it has been intimated that he will return to this country on the next trip made from Manila by the transport Hancock, which will leave that port about the first of June, arriving at San Francisco in the early part of July. As has been repeatedly stated in these columns, the Administration is very well pleased with the services of Gen. Otis, and he is only being relieved because it is deemed that he has done his part of the work in the Philippine Islands.

Greatly to the surprise of those interested, the Ordnance Department of the Army has reported against the Brown segmental wire-wound gun, which has been on trial at Sandy Hook. Pending the action of the Secretary of War in the matter, the contract made by the War Department during the administration of General Alger is suspended. This contract was for 25 five-inch and 25 six-inch guns, having a contract value of \$500,000, and for ammunition for the same, having an equivalent value. From the facts in the case, which are admitted by officers of the Ordnance Department, it is hard to tell just what the difficulty with the gun is. During the test 300 rounds were fired, and to all appearances no injury was done to the gun. It is claimed, however, that there was some stretching. Even officers of the Ordnance Department are frank to say that the test, and hence the gun, was a success to all but an expert eye, which to the friends of the gun means a prejudiced eye. As stated, the contract, which amounts to a million of dollars, was made by former Secretary Alger against the adverse recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance. As there seems to be some little difference of opinion relative to the merits of the gun as developed in the recent test, the Secretary will carefully examine into the facts of the case prior to rendering a final decision in the matter. Undoubtedly the Brown Segmental Gun Company has a good case, and they are confident of their ability to prove that the gun was improperly refused. For the most part officers in the Ordnance Department look with favor upon wire-wound guns. They have been used in other countries with much success, and there is no good reason why we should not have them.

Secretary of War Root went to New York from Washington on the midnight train of March 27, accompanied by Inspector-Gen. Breckinridge, Quartermaster-Gen. Ludington, Acting Commissary-Gen. Weston, Surgeon-Gen. Sternberg and Paymaster-Gen. Bates. The Quartermaster's vessel the next day, March 28, took the party from Pier 3, North River, to Brooklyn, where the Secretary thoroughly inspected the transport Sumner, being met in Brooklyn by Gen. Merritt and staff, Gen. E. V. Sumner and others. From the Sumner the Secretary crossed to Governors Island, where he gave a thorough inspection to the ordnance, from that formal out changing to the informal and doubtless more agreeable function of visiting Gen. Merritt's official residence. At night Secretary Root reviewed the troops at the tournament in Madison Square Garden.

The State Department, through its representative at Copenhagen, Denmark, is attempting to arrange for the purchase, by this Government, of all of the Danish West Indies. Negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of the islands of Saint Thomas, Santa Cruz and Saint John. The trouble at present is due to the fact that the United States Government has only offered \$3,500,000 for the islands, while the Danish Government refuse, holding out for \$4,000,000. There is little doubt, however, but that an agreement will be reached in the near future. The object of the United States in acquiring this additional territory can readily be seen. If it is agreed that this Government make no fortifications along the proposed Nicaraguan Canal, it would naturally be to our advantage to fortify as near the canal as possible. The plan is to erect strong fortifications on the islands purchased from Denmark. A coal station for the Navy will also be established in the port of Saint Thomas, which is said to afford better facilities for a station than even the excellent port of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Preparations have been begun by the Navy Department for fortifying Guam which, from a strategic point of view, is held to be little less important than Hawaii. The projected improvements will involve an expenditure of several millions for a breakwater at Port San Luis d'Apra, a coaling wharf and repair shops, and shore batteries for protection against assault. The Department has just received complete surveys of the harbor and port of the island with exhaustive soundings at the port. Admirals Remy and Kempf will also visit Guam and make reports before construction work begins. The necessity for a large coal shed is shown by the fact that all naval vessels bound across the Pacific are compelled to call for coal at Guam, none of them being able to make Manila or Hong Kong after leaving Honolulu with full bunkers, except through the maintenance of lowest speed. The Army transport service has found that a whole day can be saved on the voyage to Manila by running faster and re-coaling at Guam, and these ships will stop there regularly as soon as rapid coaling facilities are provided by the Navy. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who visited Guam on his way home from the Philippines, in his report which has just been submitted comes out strongly in favor of making the most of this outpost possession. There is little in his report that has not appeared in other reports. The people appeared cordial and friendly, a not unnatural result of contact with so urban an official as Capt. Leary, U. S. N., the Governor of the island.

PERSONAL.

Capt. H. S. Bishop, 5th U. S. Cav., is now under recent orders at Mayaguez, P. R.

Secretary of the Navy Long left Washington March 28 to visit his daughter at Colorado Springs.

Mayor Allen Smith, U. S. A., is on leave and is visiting his wife and daughter at the Maryland Hotel, Annapolis, Maryland.

The President received Lady Minto, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, at the White House on Monday, March 26th. Senator Wolcott introduced the party to the President.

Mrs. and Miss Otis, wife and daughter of Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., have been in Washington, D. C., on a short visit. During their stay they were at the Hotel Raleigh, corner 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens, of Dorchester, Mass., leaves next week for Havana to join her husband, who is the paymaster at the Naval Station there, being ordered there on his return recently from Manila.

A Newport, R. I., despatch states that Miss Stockton, daughter of Capt. C. H. Stockton, U. S. N., President of the Naval War, will be married in May to Lieut. F. A. Traut, U. S. N.

Mrs. Grant, wife of Gen. Fred Grant, U. S. A., is visiting her daughter, the Princess Cantacuzine, in St. Petersburg, and as soon as the Princess is strong enough to take the trip, they will go to Paris for the Exposition, where they will visit Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Capt. Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N., president of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and Mrs. Stockton are making preparations for the marriage early in May at Newport of Miss Stockton and Lieut. Frederick A. Traut, U. S. N.

The Card Club of the Boston Navy Yard met on the evening of March 30 at the quarters of Colonel and Mrs. Cochran at the Marine Barracks. The next meeting will be at the house of Dr. and Mrs. Winslow, which will end the series for the month.

Mrs. Remy, wife of Rear-Admiral Remy, sailed this week for France, there to meet her son, who has been for the last three years a student in Paris, taking an advanced course in naval architecture. Mrs. Remy will remain abroad during the absence of her husband.

Major-Gen. Miles and Col. P. Michie, R. L. Hoxie and S. E. Sullivan, U. S. A., will, with others, meet at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, April 2, to discuss the project of a great trans-continental highway to be used if necessary as a military road, etc.

Capt. G. L. Anderson, 7th Art., on a special tour of inspection of electrical plants, is now on his way from New Orleans to San Francisco where he will inspect on the Pacific coast. He is expected at Fort Monroe about the middle of May.

Mr. Christian Jay Peoples, who has been appointed an assistant paymaster in the Navy, was examined at Mare Island Navy Yard, and passed the highest examination of any of the candidates. No other assistant paymasters will receive appointment until other examinations have been held.

Lieut.-Comdr. John A. Norris and Lieut. (J. G.) W. S. Crosley, U. S. N., left Manila on the 13th, sailing on the Oregon for Yokohama. At the latter place Mrs. Crosley was transferred to the Naval hospital, while Mr. Norris left by merchant steamer for Mare Island, where he will enter the hospital.

Judge and Mrs. Wm. S. Maury have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Alice Maury, and Mr. Parmelee of Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Maury is a granddaughter of the late Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, U. S. N., and later of the Confederate service.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending March 28: Chaplain D. H. Tribou, U. S. N.; Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Lieut. A. S. Conklin, U. S. A.; Surgeon C. F. Stokes, U. S. N.; Lieut. M. Craig, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. Spear, U. S. A.; Ensign W. T. Cluverius.

The sentence of a general court martial, convened at Manila, P. I., in the case of Capt. Harry Walsh, of the 47th Volunteer Infantry, had been commuted by the President. The officer was sentenced by the court to dismissal, which has been commuted to the forfeiture of three months' pay. He will be ordered to resume his duties with his regiment at once.

Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. John E. Roller gave a delightful card party to some Cambridge friends at their cozy apartment in Felton Hall on Monday evening last. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Marston Niles, who have been spending the winter in Cambridge, leaving the last of this week for Montclair, N. J., where they will visit Mr. Niles' brother, Hon. Nathaniel Niles.

As the guests of Rear-Admiral Philip, Mrs. Newell Dwight Hillis, wife of the pastor of Plymouth Church, Gen. Horatio C. King, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Patrick, Miss Rosamond Patrick and Mrs. R. W. Seymour visited the Navy Yard March 28, and were shown the new objects of interest by the Admiral himself. After a visit to Capt. Dickens on the Indiana the party were conveyed to the transport Sumner where they lunched.

Capt. C. C. Cusick, U. S. A., who was wounded in the right shoulder in an engagement with hostile Indians at the mouth of the Yellowstone river many years ago, has recently been successfully treated by Dr. Judson, a distinguished medical electrician of Cleveland, O. The captain's son, Alton B. Cusick, is a lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Vols. now stationed at Hilo, Pannay Island, P. I. He writes very cheering and interesting letters to his people in Cleveland.

Rear-Admiral George Remy, U. S. N., who will relieve Rear-Admiral Watson in command of the Asiatic Station, left Washington, D. C., March 22, for San Francisco, where he will take steamer about April 1 for Manila. Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, who will have command of one of the divisions of the Squadron, will accompany Admiral Remy. Admiral Kempf was recently relieved from command of the Mare Island Navy Yard. Rear-Admiral Remy has been succeeded in command of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth by Rear-Admiral B. J. Cromwell.

The following promotions have been made during the past week in the Army: To be Captains.—1st Lieut. Charles Miller, 16th Inf., Feb. 2, 1900, vice French, 2d Inf., retired; 1st Lieut. John B. Seyburn, 8th Inf., Feb. 3, 1900, vice Frost, 22d Inf., appointed paymaster, U. S. A., and who has hence resigned his line commission only; 1st Lieut. T. O. Murphy, 10th Inf., Feb. 5, 1900, vice Smith, 19th Inf., deceased. To be 1st Lieutenants.—2d Lieut. Charles E. Morton, 22d Inf., Feb. 2, 1900, vice Miller, 16th Inf., promoted; 2d Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th Inf., Feb. 3, 1900, vice Seyburn, 8th Inf., promoted; 2d Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 7th Inf., Feb. 1900, vice Murphy, promoted; and 2d Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., Feb. 11, 1900, vice Munton, 12th Inf., deceased.

P. A. Surg. B. R. Ward, U. S. N., is on recruiting duty in Sacramento, Cal., at 530 K street.

Lieut. A. N. Wood, U. S. N., is on duty at the Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Ore.

Col. C. Bentzoni, U. S. A., should now be addressed at 177 Rue de Courcelles Paris, France.

Major W. P. Gould, U. S. A., is at Vincennes, Ind., where he arrived this week from Thomasville, Ga.

Comdr. G. B. Harber, U. S. N., is stopping at the Brexton, Baltimore, Md.

Brevet Major L. A. Abbott, U. S. A., is at the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, D. C., where he arrived recently from the State of Washington.

Lieut. U. T. Holmes, U. S. N., recently attached to the U. S. S. Monocacy at Shanghai, has been detailed for duty on the captured gunboat Isla de Luzon at Manila.

W. S. Lytle, of Osbourne, Idaho, announces the engagement of his daughter Helen to Lieut. Henry Carpenter Smith, 1st U. S. Cav.

Mrs. J. F. Kreps, accompanied by her father, Mr. E. C. Thompson, has returned to her home at Coronado, California.

Lieut. J. F. Haeseler, U. S. N., is on duty at the Naval Ordnance Factory, Washington, D. C., and in addition has been assigned for duty connected with the Civil Service Commission.

Mrs. O. J. Sweet, wife of Major Sweet, 23d U. S. Inf., is residing at 1433 Logan avenue, Denver, Col. Major Sweet at last accounts was acting Military Governor of Sulu, P. I.

Brig.-Gen. D. W. Burke, U. S. A., will up to May 5 next be at 115 West 22d street, Baltimore, Md., and after that date his address will be at Portland, Oregon, where he intends to reside permanently.

The fund being raised in New York for Mrs. Henry widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry, is, we are glad to state, increasing. Last reports showed \$3,000 had been collected. President McKinley is among the contributors.

Lieut. Solon Arnold, U. S. N., is now on inspection duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., an assignment much to his taste. Mrs. Arnold is a native of Vallejo, Cal., and the most of Lieut. Arnold's shore duty has been on the Pacific coast.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Burke, U. S. N., retired, continues his detail as an assistant professor at Harvard, and the latest reports from that institution are to the effect that this officer has done much to add to the efficiency of his position.

Paymaster S. Livingston Henp, U. S. N., now attached to the U. S. S. Baltimore, at Manila, will be long remembered by the English speaking colony of Yokohama for his bachelor cotillions, which for several years were such a feature of Yokohama swell society.

Mrs. Jayne, wife of Lieut. J. L. Jayne, U. S. N., has returned from a visit to Mississippi with her little son and is with her aunt, Miss Maxwell, at 1716 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Lieut. Jayne sailed March 15 for the Philippines.

Surgeon D. O. Lewis, U. S. N., is still on board the battleship Iowa, and will probably remain until the expiration of his cruise. According to the latest reports from the Iowa the health of the ship is excellent, and nothing has happened to give cause for any anxiety.

Comdr. Seth M. Ackley, U. S. N., in command of the U. S. S. Concord, stationed at present at Manila, will be remembered as the officer whose record for efficiency while attached to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey as Hydrographic Inspector received such high praise. He reported for duty on the Concord last November.

1st Lieut. Smedley Butler, U. S. M. C., remains with the U. S. S. Newark, on the Asiatic Station. Lieut. Butler is a son of the member of Congress from Pennsylvania whose efforts in behalf of the Personnel Bill will be remembered by those Naval officers whose status was so completely changed by its provisions.

A son of the late Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., is in the Naval service as Passed Assistant Paymaster, his commission dating from October, 1897. His name which testifies to the friendship existing between his father and General Grant, is Ulysses Grant Ammen. His present duty is on the U. S. T. S. Essex.

Lieut. G. E. Gelm, U. S. N., has been detailed for duty in the branch hydrographic office, Chicago, Ill., and his quarters are in the huge Masonic Temple of that city, Room 1421. Mrs. Gelm is a native of the Windy City, and her friends are delighted with her presence this winter.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Samuel Bryan, U. S. N., is now on the flagship Brooklyn at Manila, but it is believed to be the intention of the department to detail that fine ship for duty in Chinese and Japanese waters before very long. Paymaster Bryan is assigned as assistant to the Fleet Paymaster, and as a matter of fact has charge of the accounts of the fleet in so far as they are controlled by the Paymaster of the fleet. Mrs. Bryan is spending the time of her husband's cruise in Richmond, Va.

A London press despatch states that the Hon. Ella Scarlett, M. D., daughter of an American, Lady Abinger (formerly Miss Helen Magruder, daughter of the late Commodore George Allan Magruder, of the U. S. Navy), and niece of Major-Gen. J. B. Magruder, is going to Corea as medical officer of the imperial household. Her brother, Lord Abinger, has just gone to South Africa as a trooper in the Imperial Yeomanry. William Frederick Scarlett, of Abinger, lieutenant general in the British Army, married, in 1863, Miss Ella Magruder. Their eldest son succeeded to the title in 1892.

The Mobile "Daily Item," of March 20, says: "The many friends of Mr. C. Gadsden Porcher, assistant engineer of the revenue cutter Winona, will learn with regret that he has been assigned to duty on the cutter Rush at San Francisco, Cal., and will leave to-morrow. Mr. Porcher is intimately and pleasantly known to many people here. He is a gentleman of refinement and culture, and a favorite in society. On board of his vessel he is a recognized authority in official and social matters. They call him their Ward McAllister. His friends, who are legion, wish him a safe and pleasant journey across the continent, and hope that he may become as popular on the Pacific coast as he has been on the Gulf coast."

The "New York Press" says: "Lieut. Victor Blue is not only one of the brave men of our Navy, but one of the handsome men of our country. He is as handsome as he is brave, and as brave as he is handsome. A parcel of femininity became so 'enthused' over him on his ship the other day that nearly every article that had been intimately associated with him was appropriated. The parcel consisted of several young ladies from the North and South. One took away the glass in which he proposed a toast to 'Our American girl—God bless her.' Another was perfectly willing to take his wife, and a third said she would gladly take the ship if she could tote it. Both of these compromised on articles of less value."

Mrs. J. B. Aleshire, wife of Major Aleshire, is at Gallipolis, Ohio.

Lieut. H. L. Wigmore, 5th U. S. Cav., has changed his address from Cayce to Manati, P. R.

Chaplain J. H. Macomber, U. S. A., retired, is at 431 Ellis street, San Francisco, Cal.

The address of Major B. C. Lockwood, 21st U. S. Inf., is at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

1st Sergeant Dunne (Battery C, 4th Art., recently retired at Fort Caswell, N. C.) has established his home at Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y.

The tea room which was inaugurated by the Army and Navy Chapter of the D. A. R.'s has been moved from 724 Seventeenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to 734, the same street.

Lieut. R. M. Lisle, U. S. N., retired, resides in Philadelphia, his address being 2216 Chestnut street. His brother, Pay Director R. P. Lisle, U. S. N., is attached to the League Island Navy Yard as General Storekeeper.

The "Fall Mall Gazette" complains that the medical inspection of troops sent to the front is so careless or incomplete that the hospitals in South Africa are full of men who should never have been sent there.

The Paris Military Historical Society is to build a monument costing \$10,000 to the French soldiers who fell at Waterloo, locating it on the last two squares where the Old Guard fell.

Ambassador Horace Porter ran down from Paris to Rouen March 24 to visit the U. S. S. Prairie and to attend a complimentary banquet given to him by the Chamber of Commerce at Rouen.

Lieut.-Comdr. C. P. Rees, U. S. N., of the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., is on the sick list with the grip and Gunner Morgan fell a victim to the same disease March 26. Lieut. Hodgson is still on the sick list at the station.

Rev. Mr. McIntyre, the former chaplain of the U. S. S. Oregon, whose indiscreet speech got him into trouble, has married Mrs. Lucy H. Gordon, a widow, whose inheritance of \$200,000 is imperilled under the terms of the will by her marriage.

The "Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western R. R." of which Col. John Jacob Astor is president, returned a check sent to it for the transportation of troops during the Spanish war, with the statement that Col. Astor's road was not disposed to charge the Government for services rendered in time of war.

The detail of Lieut. John H. Shipley, U. S. N., for duty on the staff of Rear Admiral Remy, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station, takes the lieutenant to that station for the second time and insures for the Admiral the efficiency born of long practice in the position. Lieut. Shipley is a son-in-law of the late Admiral C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N.

Professor William Harkness, U. S. N., is engaged in much valuable work at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., and the accuracy of his results have received high commendation from scientists the world over. He is a shining member of the widely known Cosmos Club of Washington, and the occasional scientific talks with which the club has been favored by the genial professor have brought much credit to it.

Lieut. Philip Andrews, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty with the Naval Training Station at San Francisco, Cal., and he will probably remain there during his tour of shore duty which began in May last. Naval officers whose cruising has carried them to Hawaii will probably remember Mrs. Andrews, for she is the daughter of the well-known Capt. Andrew Fuller, of Honolulu. Lieut. Andrews first met Miss Fuller while he was attached to Admiral Miller's staff in 1896-7. Mrs. Andrews is noted for her fine musical ability.

Mrs. Williston has been spending the winter in Baltimore. Miss Bessie Howard, daughter of Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., is visiting Mrs. Menoher at Fort McHenry. Miss Pearson, daughter of Chaplain W. H. Pearson, retired, and niece of ex-Senator A. J. Pearson, has been visiting in Baltimore and Columbus. While in the South she spent a month with her sister, Nannie Pearson Menoher, at Fort McHenry. Lieut. Menoher is on duty in the Philippines.

Major J. V. R. Hoff, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon in Puerto Rico, in a recent letter describes the observance in San Juan of Washington's Birthday. "A resolution of thanks to the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York was passed for flags and songs. The songs 'Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,' 'Our Country,' and 'America,' were sung in Spanish. Col. W. P. Hall acted as chairman of the exercises, and the address on Washington was delivered by Hernandez Lopez, a native. Others who took part were Chaplain Henry A. Brown, U. S. A., the Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., and others."

Chief Boatswain Josiah B. Aiken, U. S. N., has been detailed on special duty in connection with fitting out the new ships for the Navy for many years, and it is said that no accident has ever happened under his supervision while hoisting in the heavy weights connected with the machinery, boilers and ordnance outfits. Boatswain Aiken is at present on duty with the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, and will probably continue there until the last of the government ships has been accepted. The first work of this kind with which he was identified was in connection with fitting for sea the Boston, Atlanta and Chicago. This officer retires for age on the 28th of January next.

Lieut. H. A. Drum, U. S. A., will be twenty-one in September. It is not customary to confer regular army commissions on persons under twenty-one years of age, but an exception was made in this young man's case because of the faithful and gallant services of his father. In his regiment, which is now stationed in Luzon, Lieut. Drum has been acting and ranking as captain on account of the scarcity of officers in the regiment, 50 per cent. of whom are disabled. Six officers died from wounds received on the field; two were utterly disabled, and twelve were sent home suffering from disease. Two weeks after one campaign, the storming of Onconas, the regiment was so disabled that 450 men were still in the hospital. Lieut. Drum is the youngest officer in the regular army.

"The New York Times," commenting on the movement to raise a fund for the widow of the gallant Gen. Guy V. Henry, well says: "The plan is an excellent one. Mrs. Henry has no means except the \$30 a month pension to which she is entitled. Gen. Henry was a man of great ability, not only in his profession, but as an administrative officer, and could beyond any question easily have provided a competence for those dependent on him had he chosen to devote his energies and talents to business. He devoted them instead to his country, and his claims on the affectionate gratitude of his countrymen were very great. There should be no delay in the plan to provide for her a modest income which would place her beyond all need or want for the rest of her life."

Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art., is spending a few weeks here from Havana in the United States.

Lieut. T. B. Lamoreux, 2d Art., on a few weeks' leave before going to Cuba, is visiting at Fort McHenry, Md.

Capt. J. W. Benet, O. D., U. S. A., was a visitor in New York City this week.

Capt. W. E. Ayer, 12th Inf., on sick leave, is visiting at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Stahl Lytle to Lieut. Henry Carpenter Smith, 1st U. S. Cav.

Lieut. C. B. Drake, 1st Cav., recently in New York, has left there to join his regiment at Fort Gates, N. D.

Capt. Silas A. Wolfe, 4th Inf., is to have charge of the recruiting office to be opened at Scranton, Pa., about April 1.

Capt. C. A. Varnum, 7th Cav., who is at the Varnum, Washington, D. C., has had his sick leave extended two months.

Lieut. R. H. C. Kelton, 1st Art., is a recent arrival at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, for temporary duty at that port.

Major H. P. Kingsbury, 3d Cavalry, who has been visiting in New York and Brooklyn, rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., March 28.

Lieut.-Comdr. B. Tappan, U. S. N., has reported for duty in Baltimore, Md., where he has been assigned in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office.

Admiral Dewey and party received a tremendous reception at Macon, Ga., on his recent visit there. A reception at the Cherokee Club followed the public ceremonies.

Rear Admiral F. A. Roe, U. S. Navy, contributed to the New York Times of March 25 an interesting and instructive article under the caption "Supremacy in South Africa."

Among the new trustees of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors Home at Bath, N. Y., is Benjamin Flagler, of Niagara Falls, a brother of the late Gen. D. W. Flagler, U. S. Army.

Lieut. C. U. Leonore, U. S. A., 21st U. S. Inf., who some time since was at his own request transferred to the 21st U. S. Inf., so he could go to Manila, expects to sail on transport Sumner.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow contributes to the New York "Times," of March 25, an interesting article on "The Effects of Universal Military Service upon the German People."

Miss Julia Tompkins, who had spent the winter with relatives at Havana and Matanzas, Cuba, joined her father, Gen. C. C. Tompkins, U. S. A., this week at the Albion Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, on invitation of Major J. C. Scantling, visited St. Francis Barracks March 26, and there held a reception. Callers were presented to the distinguished couple by Gen. W. M. Wherry, U. S. A.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Harriet E. Dyer, daughter of the late General A. B. Dyer, U. S. A., to Mr. Theodore H. Price of New York. Miss Dyer resides in Washington with her sister.

Miss Hattie Patton Cooke, daughter of Gen. J. R. Cooke, formerly of the 8th U. S. Inf., and afterwards Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army, was married March 26 at Richmond, Va., to Mr. William Wallace, an architect of New York City.

Mr. James G. Van Alen of Newport, R. I., who accompanied his ambulance corps, for the use of the British Army, to Cape Town, intends to return to England and there join his two daughters and son, and then visit the Paris Exposition.

One of the notable matrimonial events of the New York season will be the marriage, Tuesday, April 17, of Miss Sylvia Caesar to P. A. Surgeon Dudley Newport Carpenter, U. S. N., son of Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter.

With his right arm in a sling, as a result of acute muscular rheumatism, Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Havana with his wife and daughter on March 27. Captain Evans has been on a short vacation in Cuba in search of rest and health. The party went on to Washington.

The trial trip of the transport Crook March 27 was an interesting occasion. Capt. May, wife and daughter, had many guests upon the trip. A champagne luncheon was served and speeches were made by Mr. Shultz, Major May, Mr. Todd and others. Dancing was also enjoyed. April 6 the transport sails for Cuba and Puerto Rico.

In connection with the item which appeared in our issue of Dec. 23 last, page 388, relative to Lieut. Jas. W. Lynch, U. S. M. C., we are informed that he has since been tried on five charges, before a General Court Martial and was honorably acquitted of all except the fifth charge, which was that of being drunk while off duty. The court united in a recommendation for the clemency of the reviewing authorities.

Major L. Seaman, late Surgeon 1st U. S. V. Engineers, recently received from the Military Service Institution \$100 in gold for the best thesis on the subject of "The Ideal Ration for an Army in the Tropics." The papers were submitted to Col. John F. Weston, Acting Com. General; Lieut.-Col. Charles Smart, Dep. Surgeon General; and Lieut.-Col. William E. Dougherty, 7th Inf. The award was unanimously made to Capt. E. L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, on duty at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, U. S. N., has accepted the invitation of the Commercial Club of St. Paul, Minn., to visit that city and to act as one of the judges in selecting the design for the bronze tablet to be presented to the steamer St. Paul by the citizens of that city. The competition is to be decided April 2, which will probably be the date of Captain Sigbee's arrival. Business men will be asked to decorate their places of business, and it is probable there will be a street parade of military and civic organizations. There will be a reception for Captain Sigbee Tuesday evening, April 3, at the rooms of the club and a banquet at the Hotel Ryan later in the evening, at which covers for 400 will be laid.

Capt. J. M. Cabell, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, retired, was Chief Surgeon on the American Women's Hospital Ship Maine, was in London this week, returning to the United States. He is quoted as saying: "Perhaps I should not say it, but the Maine was undoubtedly the best fitted hospital ship down there. Everything that it was possible to provide to make the wounded comfortable had been provided. The British Army and Navy men were loud in their praises of the ship, and Lord Roberts spoke most highly of her. But perhaps bluff Captain Chichester, formerly of the British cruiser Immortalite, which was at Manila during the troublesome times there, in good humoredly addressing the nurses, and saying he found out a few things about Americans in the Philippines, impressed us the most."

Major Chas. L. Cooper, 5th U. S. Cav., should now be addressed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Comdr. E. H. C. Lentze, U. S. N., is on duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. I. L. Reeves, 4th U. S. Inf., is at Checotah, Indian Ty.

Mrs. Kirkman, wife of Major J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf., in the Philippines, has for present address University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

Col. Thomas McGregor, 9th Cav., a recent arrival in Denver, is the recipient of much hospitality from old friends in that city.

Lieut. J. C. Goodfellow, 4th Art., is a recent visitor to Woodbury, N. J., in connection with the acquisition of additional land at Fort Mott, near Salem, N. J.

Mrs. Roach, of 1107 17th street N. W., Washington, D. C., is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. Finley, wife of Captain John P. Finley, U. S. A.

Lieut. T. B. Lamoureux, 2d Art., who came to New York this week, en route to Cuba, will be detained for a few weeks on account of illness.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, in an article in this week's "Leslie's Weekly," gives his views, positive ones, on "What to do With the Philippines."

Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden, R. C. S., has an interesting article in "Harper's Weekly" for March 24 on the latest "Types of Field Intrenchments," with descriptions and illustrations of the intrenching system used by the Boers.

Major F. J. Combe, Surgeon U. S. V., and Lieut. C. B. Drake, 1st Cavalry, were among the cabin passengers on the McClellan which arrived in New York from Puerto Rico and Cuba, March 23.

G. W. Gatchell, 5th Art., lately on duty at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., was expected at Fort Monroe, Va., this week to report to Col. F. L. Guenther for duty until the return of Capt. G. L. Anderson from attached service.

Assistant Surgeon Spear, U. S. N., left Newport, R. I., March 19 for the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, where he will be stationed. During his tour of duty at Newport he made many staunch friends. At the boat landing he was given a rousing send-off.

Rear Admiral Edwin White, U. S. N., who has been at Hotel del Coronado for the past three months, accompanied by Mrs. White and Miss Louise White, left San Diego, Cal., March 13, for Pasadena, Cal., following a sojourn in the latter city. They will return to San Francisco. Admiral White and Mrs. White and Miss White have been among the most popular guests at this resort during the present season, and their departure is the cause of general regret.

Capt. Edwin Fithian, Chief Engineer, U. S. N., retired, left New York March 24 on the steamer Trave for a six months' trip abroad. On his arrival at Naples, Italy, he will travel north through Italy and France, and will attend the Paris Exposition; later he will go to England en route home.

2d Lieut. E. D. V. Johnson, U. S. R. C. S., accompanied by his wife and her guest, Miss Noble, arrived at Wilmington, N. C., from San Francisco, Cal., and will report for duty at once on the cutter "Algonquin," and 2d Lieut. F. J. Haake from the "Algonquin" to the "Chase" in place of Lieut. Johnson.

About 1,500 invitations have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Hannah Walker Sampson, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U. S. N., to Eusign Wat Taylor Cluverius, U. S. N., which is to take place at the commandant's house in Charleston Navy Yard, on the evening of April 5, next. The ceremony will be simple and brief and will be performed by the Rev. Frank J. Goodwin, a Congregational minister, of Pawtucket, R. I.

Miss Helen M. Gould and Mrs. Russell Sage accompanied Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Miss Ritchie and Miss Northrup, of Chicago, on a visit to the Navy Yard in Brooklyn March 26. They were received on the battleship Massachusetts by Capt. Train, who escorted them over the vessel. After eating luncheon they were escorted by Rear-Admiral Philip and Capt. Train to the naval branch of the Y. M. C. A. on Sands street, where Secretary Frank Smith and his wife received them.

The New York Press tells us of a patent taken out for a brand-new deck of playing cards which does away with kings, queens and jacks of the old familiar style, employing in their stead heroes of the Army and Navy. Admiral Dewey is the king of hearts, Rear Admiral Sampson is the king of spades, Columbia is queen of diamonds, and Miles and Merritt jointly are the jack of clubs, etc. Dewey carries an anchor in each hand, Sampson a sword and Columbia a liberty pole and cap. Miles and Merritt carry swords.

An interesting ceremony took place on the transport Sumner at Brooklyn on March 24. The transport was named after the late Gen. E. V. Sumner. His son, Gen. E. V. Sumner, and his daughter, Mrs. Eugene McClean, went by invitation to the transport and formally presented a picture of General Sumner to Captain Baker, commanding. General Sumner made the speech of presentation, to which Captain Baker responded. General Merritt then made a few remarks, introducing Mr. Geo. W. Miller, a life long friend of the late General Sumner. Among the guests were: Gen. E. V. Sumner, Colonel and Mrs. Eugene McClean, General and Mrs. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Miller and Miss Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Vanderhout Thompson, Mrs. John Wise and son, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Hawes, Mrs. B. M. Sherman, Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Tyrrell.

An important book to appear in April from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons will be "The United States Naval Academy," by Park Benjamin. This will be a volume of 500 pages, fully illustrated with photographs, not only of persons and things historic but also of contemporaneous matters, including the complete plans of the proposed improvements now before Congress. A valuable feature of the book will be a complete list of the graduates and faculties of the institution. Mr. Benjamin has drawn very extensively upon the files of the Army and Navy Journal for his information. A similar work on the Military Academy is in preparation by Professor Michie, the dean of the Academy faculty.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has recently been called upon to decide whether the appropriation for the Library of the Surgeon General's office is within the limitations of section 3 of the Act of March 16, 1898, which prohibits, under certain conditions, the purchase of certain classes of books, unless the purchase is authorized and therefor specially provided in the law granting the appropriation. He holds that the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal years 1898 and 1899 are specific enough in terms to include the purchase of any publication that is necessary or appropriate for the library, notwithstanding the provisions of the section mentioned.

THE REGULARS' WORK AT IMUS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Insurrecto force which had been lying around Imus, and which consisted at this time of about a thousand men, had a little surprise at daylight on the morning of Jan. 7. After their disastrous repulse on the night of Nov. 24, they had withdrawn all of their forces to the mountains, save three battalions, which were stationed at important points near Imus, to watch the Fourth Infantry there. Throughout December we had been forbidden to bring on a fight on account of the rice harvest which was going on, but now, as a general advance was to take place, the Fourth Infantry was ordered to reconnoitre the enemy's position at the Puente Julian, about a mile and a half away.

Lieutenant Cheney, with his company (C, Fourth Infantry), and Lieutenant Way, with the scouts, about sixty men strong each, were ordered to accomplish this task. At daybreak Lieutenant Cheney approached the works at the bridge, while Lieutenant Way moved around to their flank to attack the enemy in rear. Cheney, with his advance guard, came upon them very suddenly, surprised their pickets, drove them in on a run and followed so closely on their heels that he caught two companies at breakfast. Without a moment's hesitation, he ordered his men to charge these, and drove them into their trenches.

In the meantime Lieutenant Way had reached their rear, and, knowing that Cheney was engaged, he opened on them at close quarters. The whole battalion, some 500 strong, were soon running across the rice fields, driven out of strong breastworks by the attack of 120 men under these two intrepid young officers. Two officers and eight of the insurgents lay dead on the bridge, but in the momentary stand they made, Lieutenant Cheney was wounded fatally, and two of his men were killed.

When Cheney fell, some of his men tried to carry him off, but he repulsed their efforts, saying: "I will not be carried away till those trenches are taken."

The affair was a brilliant success, but it had cost us the life of one of the bravest young officers in the Army, and of two of his gallant men. Five hours later this same position was again attacked by a battalion of the 28th Volunteer Infantry and Way's 4th Infantry scouts, who found it again occupied by the insurgents, and drove them out of it. An insurgent prisoner later on acknowledged that their loss at the bridge at daybreak had been eight killed and sixteen wounded.

During the fighting which followed on that day, on the other side of Imus, near Noveleta, another instance of gallantry and cool daring was seen. Captain Reilly, of the 5th Artillery, had marched with one of his pieces to participate in the attack to be made by a battalion of the 28th Volunteer Infantry on the insurgent's fortified position between Cavite Viejo and Noveleta, on the Puto Barro. Reilly had been engaged in the fight of General Schwan at this place in October and knew the ground well. This time, however, he found more formidable works in front at the Puto Bridge. While the 28th Infantry moved two of its companies to flank the position, Reilly, supported by the other two companies, actually ran his gun up the road within 270 paces of the enemy's works, and opened a rapid fire with shrapnel. The enemy stuck in their works about thirty minutes, when the attack of the 28th Infantry companies threatened their rear. When the insurgents broke, their loss was very heavy. All credit to the 28th Infantry for their well directed and plucky attack, but don't let us forget Reilly and his gunners, three of whom were shot.

Every experienced soldier knows what it means in these days of breech-loading rifles to place a gun within 270 paces of works occupied by an enemy. This gun was so placed, and on an open straight piece of road. Greater daring and coolness could not be exhibited, but no one who knows Captain Reilly will be astonished by this. He is just the man to show such qualities. Fiat justitia, ruat coelum.

REGULAR.

Imus, Luzon, Feb. 11, 1900.

FROM THE TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

A correspondent in the 26th Inf., writing from Miagao Panay, P. I., January 23, to the Springfield "Republican," among other things says: "The 26th, judging by present appearances, is slated for garrison duty the rest of its enlistment. Co. M is now garrisoning the towns of Tigbaum, Igaras, Guimbal, San Joaquin and Miagao. These towns are about eight miles distant from one another. The health of the company is good, and the men are in fine spirits. We were paid for November and December yesterday, and the card and crap games are now at their height. There were 72 men in the company who made deposits with the paymaster, and the total amount deposited was over \$1,300, which is the most any company on this island has deposited. Our food is improving in quantity. The native beef is a very tough substance. It resembles shoe leather a good deal. Sergeant Harry A. Partridge, of Adams, strove to hold a piece of it the other day with his fork while he backed at it, and when he wanted to disengage his fork he found it quite impossible, and was forced to throw away both fork and meat.

"1st Lieut. Daniel J. Moynihan is well liked by the men and has recently been appointed internal revenue collector for the towns of Tigbaum and Guimbal.

"A good many of the men are trying to learn the native lingo and in many cases their attempts are ludicrous. Many of the Filipinos are trying to learn the American tongue and if you take a walk through the streets of the town you are sure to be asked the American name for some object. Orders have been issued by the commanding officer that no one shall accept or take anything from the natives without offering them money. The padres, or priests, have a very powerful influence, and in some cases they use it against the Americans. Now and then one is found who is friendly to the Americans and does all in his power to make the people see that we mean them no harm."

In a letter dated "Durbur, January 26, an officer of the English Army, who is a subscriber to the Army and Navy Journal—which has followed him through Egypt and India, and now to South Africa—says:

"At Colombo last month one of your ships was in harbor with troops for Manila. I met a lot of men in the post-office and had a talk with them, and explained money, stamps, etc., to them. They were a good lot of youngsters and carefully explained that they were only volunteers! The Filipinos continue giving trouble, but the country is worth having, and I am glad that you are taking it."

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

CIRCULAR 229, MARCH 14, 1900, P. G. O.
Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury: No. 96. Longevity pay, while properly exercising higher command (section 7, act April 26, 1896) by officer of more than five years service, is computed on pay of temporary command exercised. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

G. O. 12, FEB. 15, 1900, D. P. AND S. C.
Brig.-Gen. Theodore Schwan, U. S. V., chief of staff, is placed in command of the 1st Division during the temporary absence from the headquarters thereof of Major-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. V., its permanent commander. By command of Major-General Otis:
M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 24, FEB. 12, 1900, M. G. P. I.
Announces that the following ports of these islands will be opened for trade: On February 20, 1900, Lagan; on February 22, 1900, Ormoc, Baybay and Maingboc.

G. O. 25, FEB. 13, 1900, M. G. P. I.
Announces that a Court of First Instance of the second class for the Province of Cavite is established at Cavite, P. I., with the same attributes and connection with the Supreme Court of these islands as the Courts of First Instance in the Province of Manila.

G. O. 2, MARCH 17, 1900, D. CAL.
Owing to the present diminished condition of the garrisons in this department, no regular target season for small arms will be announced for the current year, but the following instructions will be observed:

Cavalry.—The commanding officer, Presidio of San Francisco, will direct as much of the revolver and carbine practice prescribed in Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1898, to be had, as may be practicable, before May 1st.

Heavy Artillery.—Rifle practice will be conducted as prescribed in Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1898, at such times as commanding officers shall deem most practicable, and concluded on or before October 31.

By command of Major-General Shafter:
J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

G. O. 5, MARCH 19, 1900, D. COLORADO.
By direction of the President, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Colorado during temporary absence of Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.
THOS. M. GREGOR, Colonel, 9th Cav.

G. O. 1, MARCH 14, 1900, DEPT. COLUMBIA.
Announces that the period for 1900, to be given to practical instruction in drill and other military exercises by the infantry and cavalry troops of this command, will commence April 1 and extend to November 30, and directions are given for the carrying out of this instruction.

G. O. 2, MARCH 15, 1900, D. COLUMBIA.
Announces that the period of practical instruction for artillery troops of this command for the present year will commence on April 1 and continue to Nov. 30, and directions are given for the carrying out of the instructions.

G. O. 49, MARCH 7, 1900, D. P. R.
Par. 43, D. P. R., is so modified as to direct the C. O. Manati, P. R., to maintain the detachment at Arecibo, P. R., under 1st Lieut. Frank Parker, 5th U. S. Cav., instead of 2d Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, 5th U. S. Cav., who will remain on duty with Troop M, 8th U. S. Cav.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:
W. F. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 50, MARCH 8, 1900, D. P. R.
Par. I., G. O. 38, D. P. R., is so modified as to designate the two battalion organization of native troops "Puerto Rico Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry," instead of the "Puerto Rico Regiment, U. S. Volunteers."

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:
W. F. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 2, FEB. 26, 1900, D. P. H. AND P. D. R.
Capt. Loyd S. McCormick, Q. M., 7th Cav., is designated as acting chief of Q. M. of the department during the absence of Major James L. Wilson, Q. M., U. S. V., chief Q. M., on sick leave.

G. O. 3, MARCH 15, 1900, D. P. H. AND P. D. R.
Announces that owing to the fact that there has been but one target range in the department available for the prescribed course of small arms practice, G. O. 13, 1899, is amended so as to extend the target season of 1899 to include so much of the months of February, March, April and May, 1900, as may prove necessary. Troops stationed at posts in the department, where it has not been practicable to provide proper range facilities, will be sent to Guanajay for this instruction as heretofore. The months of October, November and December will constitute the target season for the year 1900, and thereafter the regular target season will be as directed in G. O. 55, series 1899, Division of Cuba.

CIRCULAR 3, FEB. 26, 1900, D. P. H., P. D. R.
Calls attention to a new form of medical certificate to be used in admission of insane persons to the government hospital for the insane.

CIRCULAR 4, MARCH 12, 1900, D. M. AND S. C.
Publishes extracts from reports made by the chief surgeon of the department.

CIRCULAR 10, MARCH 24, 1900, DEPT. EAST.
Publishes instruction relative to the care of gun emplacements for the information and guidance of all concerned.

G. O. 4, JAN. 12, 1900, DEPT. TEXAS.
Announces that the period for practical instruction of the troops of this command for the present year, in drill and other exercises, as contemplated in A. R. 230, will be from March 15 to December 15, inclusive, and gives the necessary instructions.

CIRCULAR 9, MARCH 21, 1900, DEPT. EAST.
Publishes War Department instructions in the matter of traversing disappearing carriages.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The executive nominations for appointment and promotion in the Regular and Volunteer Army, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of March 24, page 699, were confirmed by the Senate on March 24.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 23, 1900:

Fortieth Infantry.
1st Sergt. Lochlin W. Caffey, Co. B, 40th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, March 20, 1900, vice Fitzpatrick, promoted.
1st Sergt. William Winston, Jr., Co. L, 40th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, March 20, 1900, vice Le Crone, resigned.
Executive nominations received by the Senate March 26, 1900:

Infantry Arm.
1st Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, 6th Inf., to be captain, Jan. 23, 1900, vice Walker, 11th Inf., promoted.
2d Lieut. James B. Allison, 7th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1900, vice Hunt, 6th Inf., promoted.
2d Lieut. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1900, vice Schenck, 25th Inf., killed in action.

To be Chaplain.
Rev. Barton W. Perry, of California, March 24, 1900, vice Macomber, retired.

Thirteenth Infantry.
Major B. Frank Cheatham, 37th Inf., to be colonel, March 13, 1900, vice Wallace, deceased.
Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, 37th Inf., to be major, vice Cheatham, nominated for appointment as colonel.
First Lieut. Charles H. Sleeper, 37th Inf., to be captain, vice Koehler, promoted.
2d Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette, 37th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, vice Sleeper, promoted.
To be assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain.
Alvan C. Gillem, of Tennessee (late major 1st Tennessee Volunteers), March 24, 1900, vice Palmer, honorably discharged.

Withdrawals, March 26, 1900.
37th Inf.—Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Hamer, to be colonel; Major Charles T. Boyd, to be lieutenant-colonel; Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, to be major; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Sleeper, to be captain; 2d Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette, to be 1st lieutenant.

G. O. 10, MARCH 20, CAMP FORSE, NEAR GUANAJAY, CUBA.

This camp is hereby designated "Camp Forse" in honor of the late Major Albert G. Forse, 1st U. S. Cav., who was killed in action at San Juan, Cuba, on the 1st day of July, 1898.

By order of Major Edgerly.
A. A. KING, 2d Lieut., 7th Cav., Adl.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig.-Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., commanding the Departments of Dakota and the Lakes, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art., Aid-de-Camp, will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Lakes, at Chicago, Ill., on business connected with his command of that department. (March 26, W. D.)
Brig.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., will await further orders for the convenience of the Government. (March 26, W. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q. M. Sergt. James R. Gillespie, U. S. A., will report to the depot Q. M. Manila, for duty. (Feb. 13, D. P. and S. C.)
Captain Thomas H. Slavens, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will report to the depot Q. M., Manila, for duty as his assistant. (Feb. 14, D. P. and S. C.)
So much of par. 14, S. O. 24, Feb. 9, 1900, W. D., as relates to Major Gonzalez H. Bingham, Q. M., U. S. V., is amended so as to direct him upon being relieved at Schuykill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., to proceed to Washington for the purpose of conferring with the Q. M. general of the Army and then to Seattle, Washington. (March 23, W. D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Major James L. Wilson, Q. M., U. S. V., chief Q. M. (Feb. 26, D. P. H. and S. C.)
Major Charles Bird, Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed from Seattle to Washington, D. C., to the office of Q. M. general of the Army for resumption of his duties in his office. (March 24, W. D.)

Capt. George McK. Williamson, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will make not to exceed four visits each month from the Schuykill Arsenal, Philadelphia, to the mills at Clifton Heights, Penn., during the continuance of contracts for goods manufactured at that place to be delivered at the Philadelphia depot of the Q. M. Department. (March 24, W. D.)

Capt. Francis Lithgow Payson, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (major, paymaster, U. S. A.), is honorably discharged from the volunteer service only to take effect March 22, 1900. (March 24, W. D.)
In the case of Robert Porter, a civilian employee of the Q. M. D., tried by court martial on the charge of assault committed in Panique, P. I., in December last and convicted and sentenced to be hanged, the President has commuted the sentence to confinement at hard labor for twenty years.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major George B. Davis, C. S. U. S. V., will report to the chief commissary for duty in charge of the Manila subsistence depot. (Feb. 13, D. P. and S. C.)
Capt. Peter C. Deming, A. C. S. U. S. V., is assigned to temporary duty in San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (March 12, D. Cal.)
Major James N. Allison, C. S. U. S. A., chief commissary of the department, will proceed to Seattle, Wash., in connection with the supply for the transport Fort Stevens preparing to sail from that city to the Philippine Islands. (March 14, D. Columbia.)
Leave for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. John J. Clague, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A. (March 26, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following assignments and changes of stations and duties of medical officers, U. S. A., are announced: Major Frank H. Titus, surgeon, U. S. V., will report in person to the commanding general, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, for duty as brigade surgeon. 1st Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg., will report in person to the commanding officer, 3d Inf., for duty. 1st Lieut. Samuel L. Steer, asst. surg., will report in person to the commanding officer, 2d Inf., for duty. A. Surg. James W. Madara, who will report to the district commander for duty. The C. O., Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island, will detail a medical officer to render daily attendance to the troops stationed at Mariveles, Luzon, relieving A. Surg. Vernon K. Earhman, who will report to the C. O. of the troops at Iba for duty. A. Surg. Burke L. Johnson will report in person to the surgeon in charge, 2d Division field hospital, Angeles, Luzon, for duty. A. Surg. George B. Story will report to the C. O., 6th Inf., for duty, relieving A. Surg. John T. Halsell, who will report to the C. O., 1st reserve hospital, for duty. A. Surg. George A. Zeller will report to the C. O., 45th Inf., for duty. A. Surg. William W. Calhoun and Frederick Pearl will report in person to the surgeon in charge, 2d Division base hospital, Dagupan, for duty. (Feb. 11, D. P. and S. C.)
Acting Hospital Steward Charles G. Bryant will report at 1st Division base hospital, Calamba, Luzon, for duty. Acting Hospital Steward James P. Dyer will report at 2d Division base hospital, Dagupan, Luzon, for duty. (Feb. 12, D. P. and S. C.)
Acting Hospital Steward F. J. Harvey will report at Nale, Luzon, for duty at the field hospital at that place. Acting Hospital Steward Walter H. M. McAdoo will report at 2d Division base hospital, Dagupan, Luzon, for duty. Acting Hospital Steward Richard F. H. Brauns will report to C. O., Visayan Military District, for duty. Hospital Steward Gustav Knapp will report to the C. O., 21st Inf., for duty. (Feb. 12, D. P. and S. C.)
Acting Hospital Steward Quincy K. Smith will report to the acting medical purveyor for duty at the medical supply depot, relieving Hospital Steward Jas. W. Baird, who will report to the C. O., 9th Inf., for duty, relieving Hospital Steward John Jackson, who will report to the provost marshal general for duty with the sick of the military prisoners, relieving A. Hospital Steward Joseph Waters. The latter will report to the commanding general, Visayan Military District, for assignment to duty. (Feb. 12, D. P. and S. C.)
A. Surg. Fred F. Sprague, U. S. A., will report in person to the surgeon in charge of 2d Division base hospital, Dagupan, Luzon, for duty. (Feb. 14, D. P. and S. C.)
A. Surg. Jesse W. Lazar, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at Columbia Barracks, to date from Feb. 13, 1900. (Feb. 16, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

The following assignment of acting hospital stewards is made in the department of the Province of Havana and Pinar Del Rio to Columbia Barracks: Acting Hospital Steward John J. Moran, John Walton, Matthew M. Campbell, To Pinar Del Rio Barracks—Acting Hospital Steward Edward P. Hammond, Charles G. Sturtevant, To Guanajay Barracks—Acting Hospital Steward James C. Gunn and Claude M. Cook. (Feb. 20, P. H. and P. D. R.)
A. A. Surgeons John F. Leeper, F. D. Branch and William H. Walker, U. S. A., are assigned to temporary duty at the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (March 12, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Rufus T. Dorsey, Jr., U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (March 13, D. Cal.)

Major John G. Davis, surg.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Dean, asst. surg., and Acting Assistant Surgeons C. J. Fitzgerald, Charles Roemmet, Hugh Goodwin, Henry G. G. Schmidt, Thurston Smith, William E. Vose, Meyer Herman, Porter V. Ballou, George W. Ely, George H. R. Gosman, Henry Menage, Samuel Friedman, Frederick D. Branch, John F. Leeper, William H. Walker and Rufus T. Dorsey, U. S. A., will proceed on the transport Meade to Manila, on March 17. (March 14, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. W. O. Cutliffe, now at Lares, P. R., will, upon the abandonment of that post, report at the Post of Mayaguez, for duty. (March 15, D. P. R.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted A. A. Surg. Jose Lugo Vina, Puerto Rico Regiment, U. S. V. Inf. (March 10, D. P. R.)
First Lieut. Clarence J. Manly asst. surg., will report for temporary duty with troops on the U. S. transport Meade, to sail from San Francisco about March 17. (March 14, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. William Donovan and J. M. Lowery U. S. A., are assigned to temporary duty with troops on the transport Meade, to sail for the Philippines about March 17. (March 15, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. George L. Porter and E. F. Cabada, U. S. A., are assigned to temporary duty with troops on the transport Meade, to sail for the Philippine Islands about March 17, and will report there to the commanding general for duty. (March 16, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward John S. Fair, U. S. A., will be sent in arrest to Columbia Barracks for trial on charges to be preferred by Capt. A. N. Stark, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (March 17, D. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. Samuel K. Carson, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty with troops on the transport Meade, to sail for the Philippine Islands, March 17 and report to the commanding general for duty on arrival there. (March 17, D. Cal.)

Capt. William L. Kneeder and 1st Lieut. Douglas F. Duval, asst. surgeons, U. S. A., now at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Manila, and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, for assignment to temporary duty until the hospital ship Missouri returns to Manila. (March 23, W. D.)

Hospital Steward Frank Lahna, U. S. A., will be sent by the C. O. of Madison Barracks, to Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, for treatment. (March 23, D. E.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Arthur P. Brown will proceed to Jefferson Barracks for duty. (Fort Ontario, March 22.)
Asst. Hosp. Steward C. S. Sly will proceed to Governors Island with 40 recruits ordered to Manila on the Sumner. (Hen. Hosp., Wash. Barracks, March 21.)

Hospital Steward Harry T. Brown with 40 private Hospital Corps will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippines. (March 27, D. E.)

Major James H. Hysell, Surg., U. S. V., is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers convened by par. 2, S. O. 31, c. 3, these headquarters, vice Major Lawrence C. Carr, Surg., U. S. V., relieved. (March 8, D. S. and P. P.)

A. Ass. Surg. Chester L. Hodgkins, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (March 26, W. D.)

Major Frederick J. Combe, Surg., U. S. V., will proceed from New York City, N. Y., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (March 26, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Millard Langfeld, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (March 26, W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Francis L. Payson, Paymaster, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty in Washington, to date from March 23, 1900. (March 26, W. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, C. E., U. S. A., is extended fourteen days. (March 23, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Charles B. Smith, O. D. U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., on business pertaining to awards of contracts for powder, thence to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., on business pertaining to the manufacture of the 16-inch gun. (March 23, W. D.)

Major Charles Shaler, O. D. U. S. A., will make not to exceed two visits each month during the months of April, May and June, 1900, from the Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Ind., to the works of the Harig Engineering Company, Columbus, O., on inspection of seacoast mortar carriages. (March 26, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, California, for temporary duty. (March 17, D. Cal.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

1st Lieut. C. B. Drake, 1st Cav., will proceed to New York City. (March 8, D. P. R.)
First Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 1st Cav., will proceed to Fort Yates, North Dakota, and join his troop. (March 24, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont., will proceed to Helena, Mont., for the purpose of commanding the escort at the funeral of the late Col. Robert B. Wallace, 5th Inf., U. S. V., to be held at the latter place on March 25. (March 22, D. D.)

2d CAVALRY—COL. HENRY E. NOYES.

2d Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, 2d Cav., A. D. C., is relieved from duty at Santiago, Cuba, and will proceed to Havana, Cuba. (March 12, D. S. and P. P.)

3d CAVALRY—COL. WIRT DAVIS.

Second Lieut. Ola W. Bell, 3d Cav., will report to board constituted for examination for promotion. (March 14, D. P. and S. C.)

The squadron of the 3d Cav. stationed in the Department of the East is designated the depot squadron of the regiment. (G. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. CAMILLO C. CARR.

1st Lieut. George W. Moses, 4th Cav., will proceed to Manila on the Sumner. (March 23, D. E.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. WM. A. RAFFERTY.

Major Charles L. Cooper, 5th Cav., commanding first squadron, and 1st Lieut. John M. Jenkins, 5th U. S. Cav., adjutant, first squadron, accompanied by Squadron Sergt. Major Maurice Manade, will proceed to San Juan, P. R., from which place they will accompany that squadron upon the departure from this island. (March 16, D. P. R.)
1st Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, 5th Cav., will proceed to Camp Henry, Cayey, P. R., upon being relieved of his duties at Arecibo by Lieut. Wigmore. (March 6, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. John P. Wade, recently promoted from 2d lieutenant, 5th Cav., is assigned to the 5th Cav., Troop A, to date from March 1, 1900, vice Harman, resigned. (March 24, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

2d Lieut. P. A. Murphy, 7th Cav., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M., convened by par. 1, S. O. 42, c. 8, these headquarters. (March 13, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

The squadron of the 8th Cav. stationed in the Department of Missouri is designated the depot squadron of the regiment. (G. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

The squadron of the 10th Cav. stationed in the Department of Texas is designated the depot squadron of the regiment. (G. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH.

During absence of 2d Lieut. W. E. Cole, 1st Art., 1st Lieut. John T. Martin, 1st Art., will perform duties of adjutant and rec. officer. 2d Lieut. R. H. C. Kelton, 1st Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Pickens. (Fort Barrancas, March 22.)

A detachment of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 12 privates will proceed to Fort Meica for duty. (Fort Barrancas, March 23.)

Capt. J. L. Chamberlain, 1st Art., is detailed summary court. (Sullivan's Island, March 22.)

3d Lieut. A. E. Waldron, 1st Art., will receipt for certain electric apparatus. (Key West Barracks, March 21.)
Corps. W. O'Donnell and Chas. Dwyer, N. 1st Art., have been promoted to sergeants.

Corp. G. A. Robertson, M. 1st Art., is detailed asst. electrician. (Sullivan's Island, March 26.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. WILLIAM L. HASKIN.

Major B. R. Roberts, 2d Art., is assigned to command the Light Artillery Battalion, at Columbia Barracks, at Havana. (Feb. 28, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Thos. B. Lamoreux, 2d Art. (March 7, D. E.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. JACOB B. RAWLES.

Major Frank W. Hess, 3d Art., will proceed to Fort Sherman, Idaho, on public business. (March 14, D. Col.)
Second Lieut. H. M. Merriam, 3d Art., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for temporary duty. March 17, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Harold E. Cloke, 3d Art., will report to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, 3d Art., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination. (March 26, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. John C. Goodfellow, 4th Art., will make trips as not to exceed two from Fort Meica to Woodbury, N. J., to confer with the U. S. District Attorney relative to condemnation proceedings against land adjacent to the post. (March 26, D. E.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. William S. Guignard, 4th Art., is further extended fourteen days. (March 26, W. D.)

Leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, 4th Art. (March 26, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. E. H. Martin, 5th Art., is extended two days. (Fort Hancock, March 25.)
Corp. P. M. Case, K. 5th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

1st Lieut. L. R. Burgess, 5th Art., is designated for service with the detachment of recruits to sail from San Francisco for Manila, March 17, on the transport Meade. (March 14, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. F. C. Jewell, 5th Art., is detailed in charge of Post. (Fort Wadsworth, March 27.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

Leave for fourteen days from March 15, 1900, is granted Capt. William B. Homer, 6th Art.. (March 26, W. D.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

Siege Battery O, 7th Art., will proceed April 5 from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Fort Riley, Kansas, in the Department of the Missouri, for station. (March 24, D. E.)

2d Lieut. S. C. Vestal, 7th Art., is appointed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Adams, March 25.)

The funeral of private D. J. Faden, Siege Battery O, 7th Art., took place at Washington Barracks with military honors March 22.

1st Sergt. F. F. Haines, D. 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Warren and report for examination for position of Commissary Sergt. (Fort Williams, March 28.)

During the progress of moving heavy guns from Jerry's Point to Great Diamond Island, Capt. Charles J. Bailey, 7th Art., commanding Fort Freble, will make two trips monthly to Fort Constitution to see that the work in question is being properly performed. (March 28, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. ABRAHAM A. HARBACH.

Capt. C. E. Tyman, 1st Inf., is granted leave for one month. (Feb. 21, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf. (March 7, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. F. A. Wilcox, 1st Inf. (Feb. 26, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Campbell, 1st Inf. (Feb. 14, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

The sick leave granted Major John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf., is extended one month. (March 26, W. D.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

2d Lieut. Spencer M. Bowman, 2d Inf., having reported, will proceed to Havana on the transport "Sedgwick," sailing March 30, in charge of casualties and recruits. (March 22, D. E.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

The order of Jan. 24, 1900, relieving 1st Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, 3d Inf., from duty in this department, and directing him to proceed to San Francisco for assignment to recruiting duty, is revoked. (Feb. 14, D. P. and S. C.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Capt. Charles McQuiston, 4th Inf., is assigned to duty with recruits on the "Sumner," sailing from New York for the Philippines March 28. (March 28, D. E.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. RICHARD COMBA.

2d Lieut. Frank B. Davis, recently appointed with rank from Feb. 1, 1900, is assigned to the 5th Inf., and will proceed to Governor's Island, New York City, for further orders. Lieut. Davis will be assigned to a company of the 5th Inf. serving in Cuba. (March 24, W. D.)

The detachment of Co. E, 5th Inf., at Palma Soriano, Cuba, is relieved from duty at that place and will proceed to San Luis and take station. (March 7, D. S. and P. P.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. LOYD WHEATON.

Leave for 4 days is granted 1st Lieut. M. Crowley, 7th Inf. (Fort Ontario, March 26.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. GEORGE M. RANDALL.

Lieut. M. B. Stewart, commissary, 8th Inf., is granted leave for 14 days. (Feb. 21, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)
Capt. Charles Gerhardt, 8th Inf., is detailed a member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 7, S. O. 36, c. 8, these headquarters, vice Capt. R. F. Ames, 8th Inf., relieved. (March 1, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Hope, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 1, 1900, is assigned to the 8th Inf., and will proceed to Governor's Island, New York City, for further orders. Lieutenant Hope will be assigned to a company of the 8th Inf. serving in Cuba. (March 24, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. EZRA P. EWERS.

2d Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 1, 1900, is assigned to the 10th Inf., and will report at Fort Crook, Neb., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Governor's Island, New York, for further orders, and will be assigned to a company of the 10th Inf. serving in Cuba. (March 24, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

2d Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf., will report in person to Lieut.-Col. Chas. L. Davis, 6th U. S. Inf., President of the Examining Board at San Juan, P. R., March 14, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (March 8, D. P. R.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN.

Capt. C. W. Abbott, Jr., 12th Inf., is detailed Q. M. Commissary and Treasurer. (Madison Barracks, Mch. 24.)
The sick leave granted Capt. Charles C. Ballou, 12th Inf., is extended two months. (March 26, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. EDWARD MOALE.

1st Lieut. C. F. Crain, 15th Inf., is detailed counsel in Cuba before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, March 23.)
Private Carl M. Holmgren, band, 15th Inf., has been appointed principal musician.

2d Lieut. F. B. Hawkins, 15th Inf., is detailed Engineer, Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Madison Barracks, Mch. 24.)
2d Lieut. F. O. Cooke, 15th Inf., is appointed Q. M. Commissary. Ord. officer and Post Treasurer. (Fort Wadsworth, March 26.)
Corp. C. C. Finch, Co. D, 15th Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Private Joseph Meredith, Co. M, 15th Inf., is detailed for duty under Professor S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in connection with the work of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. (S. O. 71, March 17th INFANTRY—COL. JACOB H. SMITH.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. James D. Nickerson, 17th Inf., is still further extended two months. (March 26, W. D.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

A correspondent writing to the Army and Navy Journal from Cebu, Isle of Cebu, P. I., Feb. 10, says: The 19th Infantry arrived here from Manila Sept. 18 last and have seen very hard service since that time. The present warfare carried on by the insurgents is a "guerrilla warfare," which they have adopted since the last battle of Jan. 8, when our troops bombarded their strong forts in the mountains, destroying and capturing same without the loss of a man, showed them, as has been learned since from papers captured on the person of one of their general officers, now a prisoner in Fort St. Pedro, here, that they cannot build forts strong enough to withstand the American arms. The guerrilla method of warfare is the only one for them to use against us, and they have certainly accomplished more since they have done so, in attacking our troops from ambush, which requires greater vigilance on the part of the troops. Threats have been made by the insurgents to make a night attack on Cebu in the near future. They have already attacked our troops several times at night lately just outside the city, but strange to say without any casualties on our side. The Filipinos always get the worst of any fighting on account of their poor shooting.

24TH INFANTRY—COL. HENRY B. FREEMAN.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. William A. Lieber, 24th Inf., is further extended seven days. (March 23, W. D.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. A. S. CUMMINGS.

1st Lieut. George B. Rodney, 27th Inf., will report to the engineer officer for temporary duty. (Feb. 14, D. P. and 8 C.)

38TH INFANTRY—COL. W. R. GROVE.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 38th Inf., is extended two months. (March 23, W. D.)

PUERTO RICO REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. James A. Buchanan, Puerto Rico Regiment, U. S. V. Inf., will assume command of that regiment, with station at San Juan, Puerto Rico. (March 8, P. R.)
Capt. William P. Butler and 1st Lieut. Orval P. Townsend, Puerto Rican Regiment, U. S. V. Inf., recently appointed, with rank from March 1, 1900, will proceed to Governors Island, New York for temporary duty. (March 24, W. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Henry Catley, U. S. A., upon his own application, is detailed by the Secretary of War as professor of military science and tactics at Grove City College, Grove City, Penn. (March 24, W. D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Chief Musician Otto Breitung, band, 22d Inf., Presidio of San Francisco; 1st Sergt. Michael McGuffin, Co. B, 8th Inf., Columbia Barracks, Cuba; First-class Musician John Erne, Military Academy band, West Point, New York; Mechanic Charles Somerset, Battery D, 3d Art., San Diego Barracks, California. (March 22, W. D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: 1st Lieut. Louis P. Schindel (promoted from 2d lieut., 5th Inf.), to the 1st Inf., Co. K, to date from Oct. 13, 1899, vice Powell, promoted. He will proceed to Governors Island, New York City, for further orders.

1st Lieut. George B. Pond (promoted from 2d lieut., 3d Inf.), to the 4th Inf., Co. I, to date from Oct. 20, 1899, vice Sladen, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 3d Inf. until further orders.

1st Lieut. Dana T. Merrill (promoted from 2d lieut., 13th Inf.), to the 7th Inf., Co. H, to date from Nov. 15, 1899, vice Bandholtz, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 12th Inf. until further orders.

1st Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill (promoted from 2d lieut., 6th Inf.), to the 13th Inf., Co. A, to date from Nov. 15, 1899, vice Ferguson, promoted.

1st Lieut. Charles N. Murphy (promoted from 2d lieut., 22d Inf.), to the 14th Inf., to date from Nov. 15, 1899, vice Leonard, promoted. He will join his regiment and be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

1st Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr. (promoted from 2d lieut., 24th Inf.), to the 24th Inf., Co. B, to date from Nov. 20, 1899, vice Wholley, promoted.

1st Lieut. George H. Shields, Jr. (promoted from 2d lieut., 12th Inf.), to the 12th Inf., to date from Nov. 25, 1899, vice Williams, deceased. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

1st Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke (promoted from 2d lieut., 10th Inf.), to the 21st Inf., Co. D, to date from Nov. 25, 1899, vice Murray, promoted.

1st Lieut. Arthur L. Conger (promoted from 2d lieut., 18th Inf.), to the 4th Inf., to date from Dec. 2, 1899, vice Wolf, promoted. He will join his regiment and be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

1st Lieut. James B. Kemper (promoted from 2d lieut., 14th Inf.), to the 6th Inf., Co. H, to date from Dec. 8, 1899, vice Ledyard, killed in action. He will join his company.

1st Lieut. John W. Barnes (promoted from 2d lieut., 18th Inf.), to the 24th Inf., Co. D, to date from Dec. 15, 1899, vice Lyon, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 18th Inf. until further orders.

1st Lieut. Isaac A. Saxton (promoted from 2d lieut., 4th Inf.), to the 23d Inf., Co. K, to date from Dec. 15, 1899, vice Moore, promoted. He will join his company.

1st Lieut. George E. Thorne (promoted from 2d lieut., 22d Inf.), to the 12th Inf., Co. H, to date from Dec. 18, 1899, vice Ulin, promoted. He will join his company.

1st Lieut. Harry S. Howland (promoted from 2d lieut., 22d Inf.), to the 13th Inf., Co. D, to date from Dec. 23, 1899, vice Gose, promoted. He will join his company.

1st Lieut. Alfred Aloe (promoted from 2d lieut., 15th Inf.), to the 12th Inf., Co. E, to date from Dec. 25, 1899, vice Taylor, deceased. He will join his company.

1st Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy (promoted from 2d lieut., 5th Inf.), to the 10th Inf., Co. C, to date from Jan. 7, 1900, vice Cheney, killed in action. He will remain on duty with the 5th Inf. until further orders.

1st Lieut. Frank W. Rowell (promoted from 2d lieut., 2d Inf.), to the 5th Inf., to date from Jan. 12, 1900, vice Clark, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 2d Inf. until further orders, and he will be assigned to a company by the C. O. of the 5th Inf.

1st Lieut. Hugh A. Drum (promoted from 2d lieut., 12th Inf.), to the 25th Inf., Co. H, to date from Jan. 15, 1900, vice Caldwell, promoted. He will join his company.

1st Lieut. John M. Campbell (promoted from 2d lieut., 25th Inf.), to the 5th Inf., to date from Jan. 18, 1900, vice Butts, promoted. He will proceed to Governors Island, New York City, for further orders, and he will be assigned by the C. O. of the 5th Inf. to a company of that regiment serving in Cuba. (March 26, W. D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Charles R. Ramsay, from the 10th Inf., to the 21st Inf., Co. D; 1st Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, from the 21st Inf. to the 10th Inf., Co. G. (March 26, W. D.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at such place as the president may designate, on Feb. 19, 1900, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail, Major Abner H. Merrill, 3d Art.; Major John B. Rodman, 20th Inf.; Capt. John C. Dent, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Ford, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. William J. Calvert, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; and 1st Lieut. C. C. Smith, 20th Inf., Recorder. (Feb. 14, D. P. and 8 C.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. A.; Capt. Harry Taylor, C. E., U. S. A.; and Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art., will meet at Fort Flagler, Washington, March 30, 1900, for

the purpose of reporting upon the advisability and approximate cost of clearing timber and underbrush from a portion of the Marrowstone Point Military Reservation, Washington, in order to afford direct communication between the batteries of the armament of Fort Flagler, Washington, and to give a field of view to the position finders. The board will also consider the advisability and approximate cost of the construction of a road between the garrison and the batteries at Fort Flagler, Washington. (March 23, W. D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Juan, P. R., March 14, 1900, for the examination of such officers as determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut.-Col. Charles L. Davis, 5th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. James A. Buchanan, Puerto Rico Regiment, U. S. V. Inf.; Major Seldon A. Day, 5th Art., Inspector of Art. of the department; Major Peter H. Egan, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. G. M. Wells, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., Recorder. (March 8, D. P. R.)

A board of officers will meet on board the transport "Sumner" March 23, to report upon the arrangements and accommodations of the transport for the number of enlisted men to be sent in her to the Philippine Islands, the maximum number of men that can be accommodated to be given. Detail, Col. C. A. Woodruff, Chief Commissary; Major H. S. Kilbourne, Surgeon; Major J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art., Assistant to Inspector General Dept. (March 23, D. E.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Walter H. Chatfield, 1st Lieut. Harry E. Knight and 2d Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th Inf., is ordered to convene at Baracoa, Cuba, to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Robert G. Dickson, Co. B, 5th Inf., for appointment as Past Q. M. Sergeant. (March 12, D. S. and P. P.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. Lebo, 1st Cav.; Capt. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, Commissary 1st Cav., will assemble at Fort Meade, S. D., March 23, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Major Ernest H. Kieferth, 1st Cav., Commissary-Sergt. Charles Karston, 1st Cav., and Squadron Sergt.-Major William R. Kuhlman, 1st Cav., applicants for the position of Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. (March 22, D. D.)

A board is hereby constituted to inquire into all the facts relating to the fitting up and equipment of the hospital ships Missouri and Relief, including their condition at the time of purchase by the United States, and particularly their seaworthiness, their adaptation for hospital purposes, and the sums necessary to put them in condition to meet the requirements of the hospital service, the reasons why they are not now seaworthy or in condition for hospital service, if such be the case, and if such reasons are found in the character of the work done upon them since their purchase by the Government, to fix the responsibility therefor. The board will consist of the following named officers: Brig.-Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster-General, U. S. A.; Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg., U. S. A.; and Major John M. Carson, Jr., Q. M., U. S. V. The board will meet at Washington, D. C., March 29, 1900, and after organization will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and San Francisco, Cal., and such other points as it may deem necessary. (March 23, W. D.)

The board of officers for the examination of officers ordered before it as to their fitness for transfer to the adjutant general's and inspector general's departments, will reconvene at the Army Building, New York, April 4, for the examination of Capt. Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav. (S. O. 72, March 29, D. E.)

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

Elec. Sergt. M. Filigrant, having reported, will proceed to Fort Greble, R. I., for duty. (Fort Trumbull, March 24.)

Circular 12, G. O. 43, 51, 52 and 54, Department of Puerto Rico, relate to the civil government of the island.

The Rural Guard of the Province of Santa Clara will be organized into four companies, designated respectively "A," "B," "C" and "D." One company will be assigned to each of the four districts into which the Province is divided. (March 5, D. M. and S. C.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Pinar del Rio Barracks, Cuba. Detail, Major John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.; Capt. Nat. P. Phister, 1st Inf.; Capt. Thomas B. Dugan, 7th Cav.; Capt. W. M. Swaine, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. P. Vestal, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Caspar H. Conrad, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. E. Downes, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. P. A. Murphy, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles McClure, 1st Inf., judge advocate. (March 7, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, March 22, 1900. Detail, Major Martin B. Hughes, 9th Cav.; Capt. Henry H. Wright, 9th Cav.; Capt. John F. McBain, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Barber, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert B. Powers, 7th Cav., judge advocate. (March 17, D. Colo.)

Col. Thomas McGregor, 9th Cav., 1st Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes and 2d Lieut. Warren Dean, 6th Cav., are relieved as members of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, March 22, 1900. Detail, Capt. F. de L. Carrington, 1st Inf.; Capt. W. W. Quinton, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. H. L. Jackson, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Tebbetts, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. K. McCutcheon, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. James D. Reams 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. Townsend, 1st Inf., judge advocate. (Feb. 27, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

Capt. J. R. Lindsay, 13th Inf., will proceed to the Sumner for duty as mess officer. (Fort Slocum, March 25.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, MARCH 27, H. Q. A.

Hospital Steward James H. Boyle will return to Presidio, Cal., with permission to delay twenty days en route at Highland Falls, New York.

Sick leave for two months is granted Captain Benjamin Johnson, A. Q. M., U. S. V.

Post Q. M. Serg. Terence M. Flood, now at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, will be sent to Jeffersonville, Ind.

Electrician Sergeant Henry J. Yates will on expiration of furlough be sent to Fort Washington, Md.

An ordinary leave for two months, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Major Charles A. Williams, 17th Inf.

The following named officers will be placed upon the retired list: Commissary-Serg. Ernest Heintz, office of the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, Cal.; Serg. Edward Gibson, Co. B, 24th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Commissary-Serg. Abraham Blanchard, 2d Inf., Fort Crook, Nebraska.

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut.-Col. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Governor's Island, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, 7th Art.; Philip R. Ward, 7th Art.; John E. Stephens, 7th Art.; George A. Nugent, 4th Art.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf., is further extended twenty days.

A. A. Surg. Harry C. Gemmill, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty.

So much of par. 17, S. O. 66, March 23, 1900, W. D., as relates to Maj. Gonzales H. Bingham, Q. M., is amended to read, "Major Gonzales S. Bingham, Q. M. U. S. V."

The following named officers will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, August 31, 1900: Capt. Granger Adams, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, 10th Cav. The officers named will join their respective battery and troop. (March 27, W. D.)

The following named officers of the Ordnance Depart-

ment are assigned to duty and station, as follows, to take effect upon their relief from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, August 14, 1900: Captain Lawrence L. Bruff, to the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, New York; 1st Lieut. Jay E. Hoffer, to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, with station at New York City. (March 27, W. D.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, MARCH 28, H. Q. A.

The leave granted Maj. James B. Houston, additional paymaster, U. S. V., is extended one month.

The sick leave granted Capt. William N. Hughes, 12th Inf., is extended two months.

Capt. William B. Thomas, 46th Inf., having been found physically disqualified to perform the duties of his rank, is honorably discharged the service, to take effect April 10, 1900.

2d Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, recently appointed, with rank from March 1, 1900, from private, Troop B, 3d Cav., is assigned to the 10th Cav., and will proceed not later than April 12, 1900, to San Antonio, Tex., for assignment to a troop of the 10th Cav. serving in that department.

Commissary-Serg. John Wilson is transferred to Fort Hancock, New Jersey.

Commissary-Serg. John Salter is transferred to Fort Caswell, North Carolina.

Commissary-Serg. John J. O'Keefe is transferred to Fort Riley, Kan.

Major Abraham S. Bickham, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., and assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, of the construction of public buildings at that post.

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. Edward Lyon, Jr., U. S. A., to take effect when relieved from duty at Fort Schuyler, New York, by A. A. Surg. James H. McCall, U. S. A.

A. A. Surg. James H. McCall, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., to relieve A. A. Surg. Edward Lyon, Jr., U. S. A.

SPECIAL ORDERS, MARCH 29, H. Q. A.

2d Lieut. Hjalmer Erikson is transferred from the 15th Inf. to the 7th Inf. Co. I, and will proceed to Fort Ontario, New York, and join the company.

Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, U. S. A., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. Reuben B. Turner, 6th Inf., will relieve 2d Lieut. James B. Allison, 7th Inf., from duty as quartermaster at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, in addition to his present duties as constructing quartermaster at that post.

Capt. James A. Goodwin, adj., 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty at the earliest practicable date.

Hospital Steward William F. Hatfield (now on furlough at Banning, Cal.) is transferred from Fort Lowell, Arizona, to Fort Clark, Texas.

The following named officers will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1900: Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, O. D.; 1st Lieut. Jay E. Hoffer, O. D.; Capt. Charles H. Hunter, 3d Art.; Capt. Henry C. Davis, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. George Blakeley, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. William R. Smith, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. James M. Williams, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, 8th Cav.

The following named officers will report in person for duty to the Superintendent, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1900: Capt. Charles G. Treat, 5th Art.; Capt. James K. Thompson, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George T. Summerlin, 8th Cav. (Capt. 2d Inf., U. S. V. Adj.). At the proper time Lieut. Summerlin will proceed to San Francisco and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (March 27, W. D.)

The following named officers will report in person for duty to the Superintendent, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1900: Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D.; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Jamieson, O. D.; 2d Lieut. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Cornelius DeW. Willcox, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. William G. Sills, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Francis LeJ. Parker, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Gordon G. Helner, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry C. Smith, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, 7th Cav. At the proper time the officers named, who are on duty in the Philippine Islands, will proceed to San Francisco, and those on duty in Cuba and Porto Rico to New York City, respectively, and upon their arrival at those points will report thence by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. Capt. Landis will be relieved from duty as collector of customs at Calbarren, Cuba, in time to enable him to comply with this order.

These transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Leroy S. Upton, from 2d Inf. to the 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, from 5th Inf. to 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Chas. S. Bromwell, Corps of Engineers, will take station at Washington, District of Columbia. (S. O., A. G. O., March 29.)

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

ATHENIAN*—From Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, March 16.

ACER*—From Manila to San Francisco, March 16.

BUPORD*—Havana to Cienfuegos, March 27.

BURNBIDE*—San Juan to Santiago, March 23.

CONEMAUGH*—San Francisco to Manila, Feb. 8.

CROOK*—At New York, N. Y.

FLINTSHIRE*—At Manila, P. I., Jan. 23.

GARONNE*—From Manila, P. I., to Seattle, Feb. 13.

GRANT*—San Francisco, March 8.

HANCOCK*—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 22.

INDIANA*—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, Feb. 27.

INGALLS*—Four of principal ports of Cuba, March 16.

KILPATRICK*—San Juan to Newport News, Mar. 24.

LENNOX*—Portland, Ore., to Manila, March 8.

LEELANAW*—Manila to San Francisco, March 24.

LOGAN*—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9.

MCLELLAN*—New York, March 23.

MCPIERSON*—Santiago to New York, March 24.

MCMADE*—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, March 17.

PENNSYLVANIA*—Manila, P. I., Feb. 14.

PORT ALBERT*—Manila, P. I., March 26.

PORT STEPHENS*—Seattle, Wash., to Manila, March 22.

ROBECHRANS*—At San Francisco.

SEDWICK*—New York.

SUMNER*—In New York.

SHERIDAN*—Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, Mar. 8.

SHERMAN*—Manila, Mar. 14.

SIAM*—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, March 11.

TARARA*—Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, Mar. 15.

THOMAS*—Manila, March 27.

VICTORIA* (troopship)—Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, Mar. 13.

VICTORIA* (animals)—At Seattle, March 22.

WARREN*—San Francisco, Cal., March 8.

WESTMINSTER*—Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, Mar. 7.

WRIGHT*—Havana, Feb. 20.

WYFIELD*—From Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, March 22.

MISSOURI*—Maj. W. W. Arthur, Surg., U. S. A., in charge, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13.

RELIEF*—Maj. Harry O. Perley, Surg., U. S. A., in charge, At Manila, P. I.

TERRY*—At Havana, Cuba.

(Army continued on page 731.)

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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

We have received a variety of suggestions concerning the Secretary of War's Army bill, in addition to those we have published. One of these comes from an officer who, as we regret to say, is misled by the idea that the best way to defeat the bill is to impugn the motives of those who prepared it and those who favor its passage. That there should be honest differences of opinion concerning this measure is quite in the order of things, but it should be met with argument, and personal feeling, personal antipathies and antagonism should have no place in its discussion. These, so far as they have any effect, defeat the purpose of those who make use of them. We have received the brief of a paper opposing the adoption of Section 1 of the bill which shows that others agree with us in this opinion. It is a calm, forcible and soundly reasoned argument against the plan of promotion by selection, prepared by an officer in consultation with others, and in reply to a request for such a statement coming from a member of Congress. As it has been printed for general distribution, it is not necessary for us to give it entire. Altogether it would fill six columns of our paper. These officers argue that there is no necessity for the legislation proposed, for the following reasons:

Officers are now carefully selected for the Army, their relative rank equitably determined by competent methods. Officers who in any way fail to comply with the full requirements of customs, regulations and laws are, with rare exceptions, promptly and satisfactorily dealt with. The conditions which make these rare exceptions possible may be remedied by a strict and impartial administration of existing regulations, without reorganization under new laws. The present system is a growth of years of experience. Instead of adding to it, it is possible to remove still farther the temptation to overlook or shield the short-comings of "favorite sons" and of known outside influence, by making the present promotion examinations so severe that no unfit or incompetent officer shall receive his promotion. Retire or drop the unfit and punish the delinquent, making the punishment severe, but known and definite; let punishment be graded, and include loss of numbers on the lineal list, retirement on three-quarters or half pay, and retirement without pay.

There are, it is argued, ample means of rewarding the specially meritorious, by Brevet commission, by selection as Aides and for other desirable and important details, and by the promotion to the grade of General Officer. The awarding of brevet rank should be more carefully safeguarded, and mean more. It might be accompanied by additional pay, or a title to special position, and, in rare instances, to special command in accord with such brevet rank. It is also urged that there is no need for further legislation because the personnel of the line of the Army has rarely if ever been criticised, hampered though it has been with "Chinese organization," delayed promotion, disagreeable service and uncertainty of reward.

There has been criticism of staff organization and methods, and it is pointed out that where captains of the line were called upon for staff service there was no failure, but much special commendation. These are the men it is sought to reward at the expense of their less fortunate brother captains, but they themselves do not want such methods introduced. Having performed staff duties, they are ready to go back into the line and again take up that most important work in the Army to-day—the command of a company. In the crucial test of three wars, each separated from the other by a generation of peace, where, it is asked, has a company failed to do its duty? To the captains and the lieutenants under their immediate supervision must be given the largest share of the credit for organizing and building up; for maintaining, disciplining and controlling that body of men everywhere acknowledged as the best enlisted force, at the outbreak of the war with Spain, that ever wore uniforms.

At the close of active operations in 1898 a colonel was asked to submit recommendations for brevets. His reply was that he would have to recommend all or none, as all had done excellent work and no one had failed to perform his duty. Five of the then captains of his regiment are now majors, and all the first lieutenants are now captains. Who is responsible for this efficiency if not the company commanders, many of whom had hardly seen a field officer of the regiment? This is the body of men for whom the War Department is asking legislation. The fact that this body of officers has been brought to its past and present efficiency under existing laws, and in spite of unfavorable circumstances, is an evidence that it is unnecessary. After being long demanded, freely discussed and thoroughly considered, reforms under the present safe and equitable laws were at last introduced, and in the proper place, at the bottom.

"A good army depends on the average efficiency of its entire corps of officers, much more than upon shining merit of the few. The greater the average excellence, the more numerous, also, will be the instances of exceptional brilliancy. Cherish, then, average excellence by every just means."

The argument advanced by these officers, moreover, contain positive objections to the proposed law for a selective promotion. The "service record" is not a reliable index of an officer's ability and true worth. Pleasing personal address, social qualifications, economic conditions, all play a decided part in selection. Friction for which the officer is but remotely or only indirectly responsible too often unduly affects the estimate of his superiors. The most honest man is unavoidably prejudiced by such matters. Therefore the indorsements of colonels must be more or less unreliable.

Reports of inspectors are of undoubted value, being more nearly impersonal than information from any other source. Our Inspectors General are exceptionally broad minded and fair men, selected with perhaps greater care than the officers of any other staff corps. As a result their work has been uniformly satisfactory, of untold and incalculable value, and well merits the universal confidence of the line. The inspector having had experience in the same school, is able to judge accurately from "appearances." He forms far more reliable opinions than do those whose judgment is clouded by the too common incidents of garrison life. The trouble is that there are not enough inspectors; they have too much ground to cover and consequently do not see the troops as often nor for as long a time as would be to their best interest.

If suggestions were in order, the questions of transferring the whole matter of service records to a bureau of this well organized Staff Department might well be considered. The reports of special investigations are being made by officers not accustomed to such duties, they often fail to show sufficient aptness of method, exhaustiveness and freedom from prejudice. Perhaps the majority of commanding officers look upon any task, however difficult, trying or hazardous, and however well executed, as merely a matter of duty and not to be specially commented upon. Other officers, differently constituted or trained, fly into laudatory letters and commendatory orders on the slightest excuse—Characteristics which should make such records open to grave questioning, and they should be discouraged.

Special letters of recommendation also form a part of the service record. This kind of endorsement is easily obtained, being hard to refuse to even a casual acquaintance. They are generally meaningless, and in the majority of cases are so treated.

Shall commendation now become a matter of rank and pay, of dollars and cents, of bread and butter? Is it to be sought and striven for? To be measured out by scales and rules, instead of given freely, without ulterior motive other than the general good of the service?

If, however, this argument continues, these records are actually and by force of law to control a line officer's prospects, which have hitherto been fairly certain, a very demoralizing change must follow. If every officer, consciously or unconsciously, must stop to consider the effect on his course, not on the welfare of his men and on the good of the service, but on his superiors, on his record and on his subsequent preferment, the salt will have lost its savor. Count an officer's service against him as strongly as you please; but do not give it too much weight in its favor, and especially as against his brother officer.

Do not deprive the efficient officer of his hope and honest expectation to command a regiment for even a comparatively short time, simply because he has never had an opportunity to render any specially meritorious service "during war and otherwise," or because, if he has rendered such service, it is not to his credit on the ledger.

This method of promotion by selection, these officers contend, will punish directly and for life some officers who have performed their every duty to the best of their ability, efficiently and satisfactorily, but who have never been breathed upon by the divine afflatus, opportunity; who have not all the recommendation of their fellows as to birth, social position, powerful family connections or influential friends in high places.

Special promotion by numbers in the Navy is referred to to show that there is grave objection to it. The tendency is toward wrangling and jealousy and heart-burnings, to say nothing of other evils. Section 1 of the bill has not been sufficiently well considered, the argument states. No other criticism is intended. It first assumes a condition of affairs much worse than they really are and then, to remedy the supposed evil, assumes a standard of action more elevated than is justified by experience.

So small a portion of an officer's essential self can possibly get into the service record that personal knowledge will probably have a determining effect, in spite of the best intentions and in spite of any oath taken by the Board. Aside from the question of personal knowledge and fitness, the Board can not be expected to agree at first on the three most deserving candidates. Result, compromise.

What will be the effect of this selected promotion not only upon the two who are recommended and fail to receive it, but upon the other 347 captains of infantry, all deserving, and upon the service at large? Multiply this effect not twice nor thrice, but fifty times each year. Do you not fear the result? Officers do, and it is all absolutely unnecessary.

If one out of every three affected by this section is especially deserving of selection, then the other two are not deemed eligible, are in fact considered and declared unworthy. Such comparisons are always both odious and invidious. Few officers not thus selected are ever to become lieutenant-colonels and colonels. The greater number must retire as captains, with a few majorities

thrown in for the hardest. Is it even presumable that this is the intention of the War Department, or that Congress will for a moment countenance such action?

Is it not barely possible that, after fifty or sixty selections, all the specially (?) meritorious officers would be called out? The machinery would have to go on just the same until stopped by another act of Congress.

Section 1, it is stated, is the first slur ever cast on the working part of the Army. It treats officers as if inefficient, and virtually declares that, two-thirds are so. In that case much better organize a Benzine Board and then a Board to rearrange the entire remaining lineal list according to merit or on some other desirable basis. Do not, however, start out on such a task equipped with no better weapon than the alleged "service record."

Officers whose "service records" are believed to be as good as any are known to be afraid of this legislation, because of its effect on the line of the Army. "They believe that all the officers who have the good of the service at heart are unanimously opposed to any such methods. In the midst of much comment there is absolutely no commendation. Every officer, so far as heard from, deprecates even such action as has already been taken."

This last statement is not strictly correct, though no doubt most of the Army officers are in doubt about the section of Secretary Root's bill here criticised, if not actively opposed to it. An Army officer, who writes to the New York Tribune, says in regard to selection: "I believe that the longer officers consider this requirement, however, the more just to the Government it will seem and the more good will they see in it for the Army of the future. There are two objections to the measure. The first is that some officers will be deprived of attaining high rank, and the second that it will increase the chance for interference by politicians. It is no doubt true that some officers will never, under this plan, become colonels, while by seniority they would reach that grade. But will not these be the men who now, when they reach that grade, have long since lost so completely all interest in their profession that they will have become unable to go through with the simple elements of parade ground drill?"

Similar statements come to us from those who favor the War Department bill. But where so grave an innovation is proposed we think it wise to present as fully as possible the argument against it. We have no respect for mere appeals to personal prejudice, but what cannot stand the test of reasonable and fair discussion should not prevail.

INFLUENCE OF MODERN WEAPONS ON ATTACK.

Face to face with the stern realities of modern warfare with the latest improved weapons, the advocates of the old theories of tactics must find themselves in a tight corner. Nothing is more interesting than a comparison of theoretical speculations that have preceded actual experience of the effect of new weapons and the significance of new warlike appliances. After every war of any importance changes in organization, in training and armament, are almost certain to be introduced, owing to the lessons that have been learned and the knowledge that has been acquired whenever the teachings and deductions of peace have been put to the touchstone of battle. As time passes these lessons are either lost sight of for the moment or their bearing is obscured or modified by fresh improvements in lethal weapons or by the introduction of novel instruments of destruction whose exact influence on the existing system of warfare it is impossible to determine except by actual experience.

In spite of improved artillery and of high explosives, the results of the last few months cannot fail to show that the tactical defensive is now far stronger than it ever was in war. A passive defensive can never gain victory any more than a prize fighter can win the fight by merely warding off the blows of his opponent, but it is not an uncommon thing for a fencer to allow his adversary to weaken himself by vigorous attack and then to assume the offensive against him when he is tired out by his exertions. This was the view taken by Captain W. H. James, late of the Royal Engineers, several months ago. That the Boers were not able to act like the supposititious fencer was due entirely to the fact that their enemy was being so reinforced that he was assuming a condition of overwhelming superiority. Had the opposing armies remained practically the same in so far as numbers were concerned, it might have happened that a sharp offensive taken by the Boers after the British checks would have resulted in the defeat of the British all along the line.

The defeats sustained by the British in the attack prove that a defensive line well covered with a clear foreground is almost unassailable under modern conditions, for the probability of a man being hit in the open compared with one in a sheltered trench is now at least four to one—some authorities putting it even higher. To attack such positions it is evident that a large numerical superiority is needed, for in addition to the advantages conferred on the firing line by cover, the supports can be kept close at hand and the men do not undergo the same fatigue and exhaustion as do the assailants. Again, shrapnel against well covered troops has been disappointing. Much has been expected from the high explosive shells which have been recently introduced in active field work, but though the correspondents tell us of whole detachments being wiped out by these shells and of the consequent demoralization among the enemy, the latter still appears to hold his positions with as much tenacity as ever, possibly because he occupies them only when the shelling has ceased, for whatever form of artillery is used, it must cease its fire when

the hostile lines of infantry approach within six hundred or seven hundred yards of one another. The backward action of high explosive shells takes effect over even a greater space, so that within what may be called collision distance, the infantry must depend on infantry fire alone, unless it be possible to give it support with machine-gun fire.

The attacks of the future in so far as they are of the frontal nature will be subsidiary to wide flanking movements and are destined to take the form of a holding attack, the main efforts being directed against the flanks. The necessity of making these attacks wide and sudden will call for extreme mobility in the troops conducting them. The movements of Lord Roberts since he left the Modder River have not been especially enlightening on this point, since his superiority in numbers has rendered all resistance futile and the defenses of the Boers were insignificant compared with the work required of them. The student of war will regret that just at the time that a general took charge of the British operations who seemed to understand the value of wide turning movements, his forces should have acquired so vast a superiority as to render of little value the lessons of the successes they achieved.

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

George F. Parker, former consul at Birmingham, England, writing of "The Consular Service of the United States" in the April "Atlantic Monthly," states that the service is more completely commercial, with fewer diplomatic functions, than that of any other important country. As to the claim commonly made that a consul should be examined to find out how much he knows of foreign countries, he says: "This is of the slightest importance. He needs rather to know the institutions, laws, history, people, geography, politics, and public men of his own country. That given, he will soon absorb the necessary information about the country to which he is accredited."

This makes it matter for regret that we do not find in the consular service of the United States retired officers of the Army and Navy, who have in such an eminent degree the knowledge and experience most essential to this country's representatives abroad. In the British consular service retired army officers are often found, retaining certain allowances of their military service, which are deducted from their pay as consuls.

In our service, Mr. Parker states, the remuneration of the higher grades in salaries and unofficial fees—as nearly as they may be estimated owing to defects in the returns—is as follows: Consuls receiving over \$5,000 per annum, 16; over \$4,000, 14; over \$3,000, 54; over \$2,500, 18. This gives a total of 102, among whom there is no great difference in rank, work, responsibility, or qualities demanded, and whose average pay is something like \$3,500 a year. Two-thirds of the consulates of dignity and fair pay, and any one-tenth of the remainder—about a hundred all told—are filled by lawyers, physicians, editors, professors, bankers, and business men of ability and unquestioned standing. Among the remainder, Mr. Parker believes, are many filled by men not fitted by training or character to worthily uphold the dignity of the United States.

WAR CUSTOMS THAT NEED DEFINING.

There has been much ado over the alleged treachery of the Boers in using certain stratagems and ruses to minimize the effect of the British fire, such as sounding the English "retire." There is little ground for denying that under the present rules that govern modern warfare such ruses and stratagems are perfectly legitimate so long as no express or implied engagement exists that the truth should be spoken or acted. If the report is true that one of the Boers gunners entered Ladysmith as an ambulance driver in order to spy out weak and vulnerable points in the defenses, the act was one of treachery, for the Boer ambulances were admitted to the town for a specific purpose under a flag of truce, and the besiegers in entering the town in that manner accepted the implied obligation to use the occasion only for humane purposes. If, on the other hand, the Boers induced the Suffolk regiment to fall back at Colesberg by shouting out "retire," they were as perfectly justified in doing so as were the Imperial Light Horse in giving the deceptive order "fix bayonets" when they drove the Boer pickets from their outworks and destroyed "Long Tom." The British official Manual of War itself says that "false attacks, the dissemination of false information, and in short every mode of deceiving the enemy by act or word which is not perfidious, is permissible by the customs of war."

The drawing of the line between the legitimate in warfare and that which is not, is a difficult matter, so difficult indeed that the Manual, when it comes to deal with the "customs of war," evades all responsibility by declaring that it has no official authority for its statements on the matter. It merely quotes from such authorities as Halleck, Vattel, Kent and Phillimore. In regard to the use of the white flag there is a decided lack of clear-cut explanations and definitions. It is stated that "quarter should never be refused to men who surrender, unless they have been guilty of some such violation of the customs of war as would of itself expose them to the penalty of death," and allusion is also made to the capitulation of a besieged place or a force in the field, by agreement between the commanders on either side, but the case of a detached party of men raising the white flag does not appear to have been considered, and this is precisely the point involved in the instances cited against the Boers. A flag of truce is provided for, but this is rather for the purpose of

entering into some arrangement with the enemy than for the purpose of denoting a surrender on the spot, and it is expressly stated that "it must be understood that firing during an engagement does not necessarily cease on the appearance of a flag of truce, and that the parties connected with such flag cannot complain if its bearers are killed by such firing."

There are many points left undetermined in this question of the "white flag." For instance, if a subordinate hoists it without the knowledge or against the will of his commander, is the latter to hold himself bound by it? One would naturally say no; such an incident was reported, however, at the battle of Nicholson's Nek, and it has been assumed that this influenced the action of the commander, while it has also been pointed out that the Boers had cause of complaint because some of the British went on firing after the white flag had been raised. In this instance, however, the element of treachery was entirely wanting, for the men did not cease firing and then commence again as soon as the enemy was off his guard.

This question and kindred ones are certain to receive authoritative settlement before many years, for nowadays war is a matter so closely affecting the manhood of a nation that public opinion is far more alive to the claims of humanity and of honor than it was when war touched the interests of only a comparatively small proportion of the population. It is to be regretted that before this some international agreement has not been made covering such disputed phases of military operations, and clearly defining points which are continually giving rise to disputes and misunderstandings.

The Congressional busybodies, who have been trying to make trouble for General Merriam and the officers under his command, have been completely demoralized by a flank attack from the Democratic Governor of Idaho. Governor Stenness, in his testimony before the committee of Congress, said: "I assume responsibility for every arrest in Shoshone County by Gen. Merriam or any one else." He went on to testify that he assumed responsibility for any arrests made by deputies outside of the State, although he did not claim authority beyond the State. He did not know that his State deputies made these arrests, but if they did he was the responsible official. The use of the stockade or "bull-pen" was not the result of any specific order, but was due to the requirements of the occasion.

The recovery to health of Capt. Henry W. Lyon of the 22d Inf., constitutes another blow to the Lents-Sulzer campaign, as it has enabled him to meet in person the cowardly attacks made upon him and other officers. "Day after day," says the Evening Post, "charges have been piled on his shoulders in the belief, probably, that he would not be able to refute them."

The Philadelphia Ledger objects to an increase in the rank of the Adjutant-General because, as it reasons, it will result in an increase in the rank of the heads of all of the staff and supply Departments. It says: "Therefore it is, that while the personal advancement of Gen. Corbin is to the country a matter of no great consequence in itself, and is, perhaps, favored thoughtlessly by the majority, the results which will flow from increasing the rank of the Adjutant-General are of much importance. That is why all the other bureaus of the military department are now being kept so carefully in the background. Of the other ten staff chiefs not one is presenting any claim for promotion to the grade of Major-General or protesting on any ground whatever against Corbin's elevation."

Russian military authorities are well aware that there could be no anti-British mobilization of troops in Afghanistan that would not be known in London within twenty-four hours. In the Trans-Caspian district England has a surprisingly effective system of intelligence. She has four consulates, at Tebriz, Resht, Astrabad and Meshed. These places are from 66 to 99 miles from the Russian frontier. Then there are diplomatic agencies at Herat and Mazar-i-Sherif. All the consulates are connected by telegraph with each other, their principal agents and the European telegraph system. Besides, the English have secret correspondents among the natives within the Russian borders. Any event out of the common is reported at Meshed, whence it is made known in Calcutta and London. Russian experts think that a month after the first news of Russian mobilization would be required by England to get her field force of 5,000 to Kandahar. Adding to that the time required for deciding to advance on Herat and preparing an Anglo-Indian army for that undertaking, there would be two months. It is not believed by well-informed Russians that England would attempt to take Herat from Russia by force. Rather they count on her inflicting damage on Russian commerce at sea or by her adeptness in continental intriguing bringing about complications in Europe, in the midst of which she might declare war. Russia's reply would at once be to advance from Herat to Kandahar and Kabul, a matter of not great difficulty considering that the long occupancy of Herat would make that place a most excellent base. These are the views recently set forth by the Russian General Sobolev in his work entitled the "Anglo-Afghan Conflict." He goes even further and doubts the ability of England to assume the offensive in India, and this, too, even when Great Britain is not hampered by any outside embarrassments like that of the present South African war. He considers that the reverse the British sustained in their campaign against a portion of the

Afghan people who were at the time without a properly constituted government or a regular army, show how poorly she would fare in future conflicts in that region.

The Russian Artillery Journal, in considering the question of the effect of smokeless powder on the handling of artillery, pointed out that smokeless powder, in conjunction with increased range, had paved the way to perfection of artillery action, namely, the collective action of masses of artillery under the direction of one commander, a thing impossible in the days of black powder. It is now possible that artillery properly handled can open fire and attain its object without being discovered, but this can only be done by a skilful commander using to the utmost the nature of the ground so as to arrive at the required position undiscovered. Great stress is laid upon the necessity of moving under cover and the great superiority given to artillery suitably handled over other arms by the invention of smokeless powder. On the other hand, the neglect of these precautions by an unskilful artillery commander must lead to disaster. The author says: "It may be stated as a truism that under modern conditions of smokeless powder the open occupation of a position by artillery is nothing less than suicide." In concluding the first part of the article the author considers the number of guns per 1,000 infantry, and points out that while the Prussians had three guns per 1,000 infantry in 1806, in 1870 they had 2.3 guns per 1,000 infantry. The right ratio is somewhere between these two.

Three of the essays presented in competition for the last annual prize offered by the Military Service Institution appear in the last number of the Journal of the Institution. They are on the subject of the National Guard, and have attracted considerable attention from the daily newspapers. The first in the order of merit, which won the principal prize, a gold medal, is that by Col. Edward E. Britton, N. G., N. Y.; the second, receiving first honorable mention, is by Capt. Herbert Barry, N. G., N. Y., and the third is by Major Daniel M. Taylor, O. D., U. S. A. Col. Britton estimates that the aggregate State appropriations for the militia in 1892 were \$2,700,000. Adding \$400,000 voted by Congress, we have a total of \$3,100,000, an average of \$26.10 in a total strength of 114,362 men, or less than five cents per annum per head of population. The volunteer organizations of Great Britain cost over \$4,000,000 per annum, or about twelve cents per head of population defended. All of the essayists recognize the necessity for establishing uniformity of organization throughout the National Guard of the several States. Major Taylor advocates the organization of a bureau in the War Department to take charge of militia matters. He says: "It is in no spirit of captious criticism that attention is invited to the first call for volunteers on the outbreak of the war with Spain, but simply to show that the value to be derived from a study of the militia as an essential factor in the solution of the problem of the provision of an effective reserve, had not been appreciated. The State of Maine with its lumbermen and fishermen was called on for cavalry, the State of Georgia with more militia cavalry than any other State in the Union was called on for two regiments of infantry, and at the hands of South Dakota, whose plainsmen were marvels with the rifle and centaurs when mounted, was demanded heavy artillery. More almost than any other fact that could be cited does this show how unacquainted—aye, and it is feared how indifferent also—are the bureaus of the War Department with some matters connected with what should be the main safeguard of the Republic."

The New York "Times" says: "Unless one comes in contact with the officers of the Navy who were placed on the retired list before the personnel law of 1898 took effect, on June 30, 1899, he cannot begin to understand the profound feeling of indignation and humiliation with which the officers retired prior to that date regard the Naval Register and the effect upon them of a little phrase in the personnel clause. So it happens that several Rear Admirals on the retired list, all of whom fought with Farragut in the civil war, are outranked by men who were then serving as midshipmen, who have since retired, and who gain not only higher rank but higher pay than the men who taught them how to fight and who were on the retired list when the opportunity arrived for gaining new honors. At the head of this honor list of Farragut's Rear Admirals is Rear Admiral Roe, followed by such heroes as Jouett, Kimberly, Benham and Erben, while on the Register there are others as well and honorably known who saw service out of Farragut's famous squadron. There are more than fifty officers in the highest rank who are suffering the double humiliation of lower pay and reduced rank by reason of the blundering or malicious amendment of the personnel law while it was in secret conference. It is deplorable that the officers of the Navy on the active and retired list who have benefited by this course do not lift their voices to demand that justice be done the officers retired before June 30, 1899."

There will be no further examination for the Marine Corps until June 4, 1900. At the present time there are no vacancies in this Corps in the grade of second lieutenant, and those young men who recently passed a successful examination at Washington Barracks, will have to wait for their commissions pending the promotions from 2d to 1st lieutenants. These promotions will take place in the near future, but just when, it is impossible to definitely state.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.

Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Left Galveston, Texas, for Pensacola, March 27. Will proceed to Hamilton, Bermuda, returning thence to Hampton Roads. Address mail to New York, N. Y., care of Postmaster.

DETROIT, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived Port Limon March 26. Address mail care of Navy Department.

INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. Same as New York.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Will be placed in reserve at League Island Yard.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Left Colon March 17 for San Blas Bay. Address mail to Cartagena, Colombia.

TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. Same as New York.

VIXEN, Comdr. William P. Day. Left San Juan March 27 for Crab Island. Will make survey of Porto Padre Bay. Address mail care of Navy Department. Lieut. Comdr. C. K. Curtis to command.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived at Bahia March 26. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Same as Chicago.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Buenos Ayres. Letters should be addressed care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.

IOWA, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. Arrived at Monterey, Cal., March 25. Will arrive at San Francisco April 19. Address mail care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ATAKAPPA, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived Mare Island, Cal., March 17. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. William W. Mead. Arrived at Corinto March 26. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral G. C. Remy ordered to command.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. Left Manila for Yokohama March 27. Address mail to Manila.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Manila. Will proceed to Yokohama.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

BRUTUS, at Guam.

CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.

CASPER, Comdr. Samuel W. Verv. At Shanghai, China. Will return to Manila. Comdr. Charles G. Bowman will assume command about June 1.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Last official address was that the Celtic left for Manila Jan. 29, via Brisbane, is probably at Manila now.

CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Manila.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Hall. Left Sydney for Brisbane March 29. Will return to Manila.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.

GLACIER, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived Sydney, Australia, March 22. Will return to Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.

IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. At Manila.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. At Hong Kong.

MONADNOCK, Capt. John McGowan. At Hong Kong. Will return to Manila. Capt. Edward T. Strong to command.

MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Manila.

NANSHAN, at Manila.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Manila.

NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. MacCalla. Arrived Hong Kong March 22. Will convey Monadnock back to Manila.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address Manila, P. I.

OREGON, Capt. George F. Wilde. At Yokohama. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address Manila.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. En route to Taku, via Hong Kong and Shanghai. Will proceed to Unalaska in May next. Address Taku, China, care U. S. Consul.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila. Comdr. E. D. Taussig ordered to command.

YOSEMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. At Guam. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder to command.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), at Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.

GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Arrived at San Diego March 28. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. On cruise with apprentices. Arrived San Juan, P. R., March 21. Address mail to Kingston, Jamaica. The Alliance is due at San Juan March 21, leave March 31; due Kingston, Jamaica, April 7, leave April 11; due Santiago April 15, leave April 19; due Guantanamo April 20, leave April 25; due Havana April 30, leave May 3; due Key West May 4, leave May 7; due Hampton Roads May 17, and await orders.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.

DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. On a cruise. Left Algiers for Naples March 25. Will arrive Naples April 1, leave April 14; arrive Corfu April 18, leave April 26; arrive Venice April 30, leave May 9; arrive Trieste May 9, leave May 16; arrive Leghorn May 20, leave May 26; arrive Ville Franche May 26, leave June 5; arrive Gibraltar June 15, leave June 20; arrive Azores June 26, leave June 30; arrive Hampton Roads July 15. Mail addressed until Feb. 5, Post Office, New York. After Feb. 5, until June 10, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, England. (Postage 5c.)

ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with appren-

tices. Arrive at Fort Monroe March 28. Address mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. At Boston. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. On cruise. Left San Juan March 26 for Charleston, S. C., and Hampton Roads, Va. Address mail for the present care of Navy Department.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. Address No. 259 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARYS (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. The vessel is at dock at foot of South street.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. On a cruise. Due Trinidad Feb. 4, leave Feb. 27; arrive Martinique March 2, leave March 9; arrive St. Thomas March 12, leave March 19; arrive San Juan, P. R., March 20, leave March 26; arrive Philadelphia April 10. Address care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address mail to Port Royal, S. C.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived at Key West March 23. Address mail care Navy Department.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. Left Havana for Nuevitas March 28. Address Nuevitas, Cuba.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Left Valparaiso March 17 for Montevideo. Address mail to Montevideo, Uruguay, care U. S. Consul.

ISOQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H.

MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Arrived Port Royal March 26. Will proceed to Hampton Roads. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie in winter quarters. Address Erie, Pa.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Key West March 15. Address Key West, Fla.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Arrived at Plymouth, England, March 26. Will shortly sail for New York. Address mail to Navy Yard, New York.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Left Acapulco March 21 for La Paz. On surveying duty. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Arrived at Manila March 21. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. Arrived Navy Yard, Mare Island, March 11. Address there. Comdr. Herbert Winslow to command April 25.

SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. Left Nuevitas, Cuba, for Nipe Bay March 16. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Elswick, England. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CASAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Port Royal, Virginia.

KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. Left Fort Monroe, Va., March 29, for short cruise. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, Puerto Rico. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Cruising about islands in Pacific. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

G. O. 544, March 1, 1900, Navy Department.

A general board is hereby established, to be composed of the following officers: The admiral of the Navy, the chief of the bureau of navigation, the chief intelligence officer and his principal assistant, the president of the Naval War College and his principal assistant, three other officers of or above the grade of lieutenant commander.

Should the principal assistant of the chief intelligence officer or the principal assistant of the president of the Naval War College be below the rank of lieutenant commander, an officer or officers of the grade of lieutenant commander or above will be designated to fill such place or places on the board.

The purpose of the department in establishing this board is to insure efficient preparation of the fleet in case of war and for the naval defense of the coast.

The chief of the bureau of navigation will be the custodian of the plans of campaign and war preparations. He will indicate to the War College and intelligence officer the information required from them by the general board, and in the absence of the admiral of the Navy, he will preside at meetings of the board, and exercise the functions of president of the board.

The board will meet at least once a month, five of its members constituting a quorum, and two of its sessions every year shall extend over a period of not less than one week each, during which time the board shall meet daily.

NAVY GAZETTE.

March 22.—Capt. R. P. Leary, detached from duty as Governor of Guam on reporting of Relief, to home and wait orders.

Comdr. S. Schroeder, to Island Guam for duty as Naval Governor and as commanding officer on Yosemite, via Solace.

Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Galt, to home when discharged from Mare Island hospital, and granted leave three months.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. A. Rooney, to proceed to Philadelphia for treatment at naval home when discharged from Mare Island hospital.

P. A. Paym. Z. W. Reynolds, to home and leave for three months granted when discharged from Mare Island hospital.

Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Shearman, to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment at Army and Navy hospital when discharged from Mare Island hospital.

A. Etn. D. J. O'Connell, to duty in connection with Buffalo, New York yard, and to duty on board her when commissioned.

Lieut. Wm. A. Gill, to home and leave granted three months when discharged from Mare Island hospital.

Ensign J. J. Raby, to duty on Farragut when detached from Nero instead of to home.

Lieut. R. Spear, to proceed home and wait orders.

P. Insp. W. J. Thomson, detached as paymaster of the fleet on the Brooklyn (Asiatic station), and to establish Navy Pay Office at Hong Kong.

Naval Cadet E. J. Sadler, detached Iowa to Philadelphia.

Naval Cadet J. B. Glimmer, detached Iowa to Philadelphia.

Acting Warrant Machinists W. G. Hall, G. C. Ellerton, L. Arne, detached from the Nero, when put out of commission, and ordered to Vermont.

Carpenter J. H. Gill granted leave three months. (Changes Asiatic Station Cable March 22.)

Col. G. F. Elliott, U. S. M. C., detached Cavite station and to Mare Island hospital.

Lieut. H. K. Hines, detached New Orleans and to Wheeling.

Ensign O. S. Knepper, detached New Orleans and to Baltimore.

Lieut. L. D. Miner, detached Castine and to Scindia.

Lieut. T. S. Rodgers, detached Wheeling and to Scindia.

Asst. Bttn. J. E. Murphy, detached Celtic and to Oregon.

Asst. Surg. E. Thompson, detached Celtic and to Nashville.

Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Cutler, detached Princeton and to Baltimore.

Asst. Surg. M. K. Johnson, detached Nashville and to Celtic.

Lieut. J. L. Purcell, detached Monterey and to Don Juan de Austria.

Lieut. (P. J.) G. Tarbox, detached Monterey and to Scindia.

Ensign A. H. McCarthy, detached Baltimore and to Mindoro.

Asst. Surg. H. H. Haas, detached Baltimore and to Don Juan de Austria.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. F. Snow, detached Baltimore and to Princeton.

Ensign W. C. Asserson, detached Baltimore and to Monterey.

Lieut. J. M. Orchard, detached Don Juan de Austria and to Baltimore.

Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard, detached Monadnock and to Scindia.

Asst. Surg. W. B. Grove, detached Brooklyn and to Scindia.

Lieut. L. H. Everhart, detached Monocacy and to Scindia.

Lieut. J. W. Oman, detached Helena and to Scindia.

Ensign L. R. Sargent, detached Mariveles and to Leyte.

Cadet S. B. Thomas, detached Mariveles and to Leyte.

Lieut. Comdr. T. F. Burdick, detached Hong Kong and to Oregon.

Asst. Surg. F. L. Benton, detached Yokohama hospital and to Cavite hospital.

First Lieut. C. S. Hill, U. S. M. C., detached treatment Yokohama and to Cavite hospital.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. H. McGrann, detached Oregon and to Monocacy.

Asst. Surg. J. S. Taylor, to the New Orleans.

Cadet E. C. Kalbfus, detached Scindia and to Petrel.

Lieut. (J. G.) M. M. Taylor, detached Scindia and to Petrel.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Kilburn, detached Scindia and to Monadnock.

P. A. Paym. E. W. Bonaffon, to home.

Paym. Clerk G. B. Ryan, to home.

Lieut. F. J. Schell, detached Scindia and to Oregon.

Lieut. D. W. Redgrave, detached Scindia and to Castine.

Cadet C. Shackford, detached Scindia and to Castine.

Ensign A. W. Pressey, detached Scindia and to Yosemite.

Cadet J. H. Tomb, detached Scindia and to Marietta.

A. W. Mach. J. J. Horan, detached Scindia and to Monterey.

Lieut. J. C. Leonard, detached Scindia and to Helena.

P. Ins. Thompson, detached Brooklyn and to home.

MARCH 23.—Capt. G. E. Ide, detached from command of Yosemite, on reporting of relief, and report to Commander in Chief, Asiatic Station, for duty.

Capt. John McGowan, sick leave granted four months.

Lieut. Comdr. B. Tappan, detached Washington Yard, and to duty in charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, March 31.

Lieut. Jno. R. Edie, order March 19 revoked. Detached Washington Yard, and to Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment.

P. Dir. D. A. Smith, to proceed to Hong Kong, China, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., April 7, to establish navy pay office.

A. W. Mach. J. T. Pennycook, detached Constellation and to Fortune.

Paym. Clk. R. L. Gressitt, appointed on nomination of Paym. F. T. Arms. (Vermont.)

Paym. Clk. F. K. Hunt, appointed on nomination of Paym. J. S. Phillips. (Solace.)

Paym. Clk. G. W. Van Brunt, appointed on nomination of Pay Insp. H. T. B. Harris revoked. (Vermont.)

Paym. Clk. E. S. Uplike, appointed on nomination of Paym. A. Peterson. (Massachusetts.)

MARCH 24.—Capt. Asa Walker, report immediately to President of War College for duty.

Lieut. F. R. Brainard, detached as Inspector of Equipment, Wilmington, Del., and to duty in charge of Stringham at Norfolk Yard while fitting out.

Guil. W. Gilman, to duty at New York Yard, April 7, in Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Claude Bailey, detached Wilmington, when Hartford arrives at Montevideo, and to Hartford.

A. W. Mach. E. A. Salvator, detached Montgomery when Hartford arrives at Montevideo, and to Hartford.

Act. Bttn. John M. A. Shaw, appointed. (Oregon.)

Paym. Clk. Wm. M. Long, appointed on nomination of Pay Dir. D. A. Smith. (Navy Pay Office, Hong Kong.)

MARCH 25.—Sunday.

MARCH 26.—Capt. B. P. Lambertson, detached Naval Retiring Board, Washington Yard, March 23, and to duty as member of Naval Examining Board, same date.

Capt. F. A. Cook, relieved from duty as member of Naval Examining Board, Washington Yard, from March 23, and continue duties as member of Naval Retiring Board.

Lieut. J. H. Sypher, to duty Navy Yard, Portsmouth, April 3, as aid to commandant.

Chief Gun. P. Lynch, detached from inspection duty under Bureau of Ordnance, Bridgeport, Conn., and to duty Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

P. Asst. Paym. J. H. Merriam, detached Bennington on reporting of relief, proceed to San Francisco and report to department.

Asst. Paym. H. R. Insley, to Asiatic Station for duty on Bennington, via the Solace.

Act. Bttn. Jno. M. A. Shaw, report to Commander in Chief, Asiatic Station, to be assigned duty.

Paym. Clk. O. H. Berlin, appointment on nomination of Passed Assistant Paymaster J. H. Merriam, revoked. (Bennington.)

March 27.—Rear-Admiral B. F. Day, order March 19, modified. Detached Naval Retiring Board without waiting for relief to report.

Comdr. W. P. Day, detached command Vixen, to home and wait orders, on reporting of relief.

Lieut. Comdr. C. K. Curtis, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., April 3, proceed and report for duty in command of Vixen.

Asst. Surg. Jno. T. Kennedy, additional duty Marine Recruiting, Rendezvous, San Francisco, Cal.

Paym. Clerk B. McCarthy, appointed on nomination of Paym. A. Peterson. (Indiana.)

MARCH 28.—Comdr. J. B. Briggs, to duty at Mare Island Yard as Equipment Officer, April 30. To report April 25.

Comdr. S. W. Very, detached from command of Castine, on reporting of relief, and proceed home by public conveyance.

Comdr. C. G. Bowman, detached Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 30, and to Asiatic Station, via Solace, for command of the Castine.

Lieut. C. L. Hussey, to duty on Constellation, April 14.

Lieut. J. G. Quinby, to duty at Norfolk Yard, April 2.

MARCH 29.—Lieut. R. R. Belknap, order March 9 modified. Detached Ranger and proceed to San Francisco, via New York, for temporary duty on Pensacola; then to Asiatic Station when directed by commandant.

Rear-Admiral B. F. Day, retired from March 28.

Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Rose, sick leave granted for six months.

Comdr. C. S. Sperry, detached from command of Yorktown on reporting of relief, and proceed home by public conveyance.

Comdr. E. D. Taussig, detached from 13th Light House District, Portland, Oregon, April 28, and Asiatic Station, via Solace, for command of Yorktown.

Comdr. Wm. F. Day, order 27th modified. To duty as inspector in charge 13th Light House District, Port-

land, Oregon, from April 23, instead of to home and wait orders.
Pharm: Jos. F. Pearson, appointed from March 26, 1900 (Wheeling).

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for appointment and promotion in the Navy and Marine Corps, published in the Army and Navy Journal of March 10, March 17, and March 24, were all confirmed by the Senate on March 23.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

MARCH 26.—Lieut.-Comdr. Edward B. Barry, to be a commander from the 9th day of March, 1900, vice Maynard, promoted.

MARCH 25.—To be 2d Lieutenants in the Marine Corps: William Garland Fay, of New York; Robert Yancey Snea, of Kentucky; Frank Jacob Schwable, of Ohio; Eli Thompson Fryer, of New Jersey; Thomas Holcomb, Jr., of Delaware, and John F. V. Gridley, of Pennsylvania.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. John M. Orchard, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 18th of Feb., 1900 (subject to the examination), vice Davenport, promoted.

Lieut. John N. Jordan, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 9th of March, 1900 (subject to the examination), vice Barry, promoted.

Comdr. Henry W. Lyon, to be a captain from the 27th of March, 1900, vice Cotton, promoted.

Lieut. Augustus F. Fichtler, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 27th of March, 1900, vice Winslow, promoted.

Christian Joy Peoples, of California, to be an assistant paymaster from the 27th of March, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 22.—2d Lieut. Frank E. Evans, appointed member of the general court-martial now in session at Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., vice 2d Lieut. H. L. Roosevelt, relieved.

A general court-martial, consisting of Lieut.-Col. F. H. Harrington, as President, Majora C. H. Lauchheimer, C. L. McCawley and Lincoln Karmany, and 2d Lieuts. J. McE. Huey, Rush R. Wallace and H. D. F. Long, as members, and 1st Lieut. John S. Bates, as judge advocate, ordered to convene at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., March 23, 1900.

2d Lieut. Jay M. Ballard, detached from marine barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty with detachment of marines en route to Mare Island, Cal. On arrival at latter station to report to commandant, Navy Yard, for instruction at the marine barracks at that station.

MARCH 24.—Capt. T. P. Kane, appointed judge-advocate of a general court-martial ordered to convene on board U. S. S. Kearsarge, March 23, 1900.

Col. Geo. C. Reid, Adj. and inspector, ordered to marine barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on public duty.

MARCH 27.—2d Lieuts. Sidney W. Brewster and C. T. Westcott, Jr., ordered to marine barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

MARCH 28.—2d Lieut. C. C. Carpenter, relieved from duty as judge-advocate general court-martial in session at Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., during trial of Private P. J. Griffin, U. S. M. C., only.

Capt. L. H. Moses, ordered to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for duty as judge-advocate general court-martial now in session there during the trial of Private P. J. Griffin only.

1st Lieut. D. P. Hall, detached from marine barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to duty with marine guard of Iowa.

1st Lieut. B. F. Rittenhouse, detached from U. S. S. Iowa when relieved by Capt. J. E. Mahoney, and ordered to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., as officer detailed to command marine guard U. S. S. Solace.

2d Lieut. C. T. Westcott, Jr., detached from marine barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to marine barracks, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for instruction.

2d Lieut. P. M. Rixey, Jr., ordered to marine barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

MARCH 29.—Col. W. S. Muse, detached from command of marines at Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to report on May 1, 1900, to Commandant, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., as the officer detailed to command marine barracks at that station.

2d Lieut. Louis G. Miller, ordered to marine barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

All of the members of the Naval Policy Board have now been designated. Besides the officers provided for in the General Order, Secretary Long has appointed Captains Evans, Taylor, Clark and Chadwick to be members. Owing to the fact that the present assistant to the Chief Intelligence Officer holds rank below that of lieutenant-commander, it has been necessary for the Secretary to select an additional officer holding rank equivalent to his grade. His choice has been Col. Reid of the Marine Corps, who will be for the present a regular member of this important board. The selection of Colonel Reid is deemed by naval officers to be a very wise one on the part of the Secretary. Not only is he an officer of recognized ability, but, by his selection, the Board will have the advantage of experience pertaining to the Marine Corps which will undoubtedly prove to be of great value.

The report of the Court of Inquiry convened by Admiral Watson at Manila to fix the responsibility for the loss of the cruiser Charleston has been received in the Navy Department and made public. Needless to say it is a complete vindication of the officers and men of the cruiser from all the aspersions that have been cast upon them. No mention was made in any part of the report that the officers were intoxicated when the ship struck. The following are the opinions and findings of the court: "The evidence adduced shows most conclusively that every precaution required by U. S. Regulations, upon a ship's approaching land, was taken by Capt. George W. Pigman to insure the safety of the vessel under his command against accident. Proper lookouts were stationed, leadmen with leads were in both chains and were kept in constant use, the Sir William Thompson lead was used and ready, and the patent log carefully standardized. That a vigilant lookout was kept by the officer of the deck is shown by the fact of his discerning the chow or broken water ahead, which was immediately reported to the captain, and the course of the ship changed at once to go clear. The captain and navigator were constantly upon the bridge. The chart supplied by the Bureau of Navigation showed clear water where the vessel struck, and the sailing directions also gave no information of any dangers to navigation in this immediate locality. The court is of the opinion: That, in accordance with the evidence adduced, the captain and officers of the U. S. S. late Charleston are exonerated from all blame or responsibility, and that no further action should be taken in the matter of the wreck of that vessel."

The project of having training ships for boys who enlist in the Navy is meeting with the most unqualified success. The "Buffalo," which has been transformed into a well-equipped training ship, will be in condition for service in a short while. There are now 450 recruits ready to be placed upon this vessel as soon as she is commissioned, and it is thought that 150 more

the "Lancaster," now at Boston. Captain Hutchins, until recently commandant of cadets at the Naval Academy, has been assigned to the command of the "Buffalo."

The Navy Department is having no difficulty in enlisting a fine lot of young boys for the apprentice system, and the Department is more impressed than ever with the necessity of training men rather than attempting to keep the enlisted force at its maximum strength by the enlistment of able seamen. There is no trouble in obtaining landsmen willing to enter the service, and it has already been found that this class of men, after a year's service, make excellent seamen.

The Naval Inspection Board has recently returned to Washington from a visit to Port Royal, S. C., and as a result of the visit has recommended the sale at auction of the single turreted monitor "Nantucket" and the Navy Yard tug "Comanche." Both of these vessels are at present at the Port Royal Naval Station. It was found by the Board that the cost to the Government in caring for them greatly exceeded their usefulness. The "Nantucket" is estimated to be worth in the neighborhood of \$15,000 and the "Comanche" \$5,000. During the Spanish war the "Nantucket" was used by the Government to defend the entrance to Port Royal harbor, but it has been recently discovered that notwithstanding her formidable appearance she would have been useless in the event of an attack by the Spanish, owing to the fact that her big turret guns could not have been fired, the vents being plugged.

The battleship "Wisconsin," now nearly completed at the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, will, in the near future, be given a series of trial trips. This battleship is essentially the same as the battleships "Illinois" and "Alabama" and differs from the "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky" simply in the matter of armor. Naval officers consider the "Wisconsin" an improved "Iowa." The heavy armor belt of the vessel extends from the bow beyond the after turret and maintains its maximum thickness amidships between the turrets and over the entire space occupied by the engines and boilers. She has all the modern improvements to protect her engines. The 13-inch rifles, constituting the main battery, will be mounted in couples in Hichborn turrets placed in her center, with an arch of fire of 135 degrees on each side of the center line. In every respect the vessel will be one of the best in the United States Navy.

The New York Legislature has passed the bill ceding to the United States authority over Iona Island selected for a naval magazine.

Rear Admiral J. W. Philip, U. S. N., at the annual meeting of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association at the residence of Hon. S. V. White, 210 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 22, said: "Some remains of Revolutionary War heroes were lately dug up in making the excavations for the extension of building No. 23 at the north end of the Navy Yard, in a bed of sand at a point about 40 feet from the east end of the building. Seventy-five bodies were disinterred in a space of 30 feet by 30 feet, and at a depth of three to seven feet. When the bones were brought to the surface they crumbled. About fifteen skulls were found, some with bullet holes through them; some of the skeletons were minus arms. I suggest that some members of the society come down and identify them. I am willing to detail an escort of marines from the Navy Yard to accompany the remains." Stephen V. White explained that at a meeting of officers of the society a committee was appointed to arrange for a public ceremony. P. A. Paym. R. Hatton, U. S. N., who was present, suggested that since only 30 feet of excavations had been made, it was probable that more remains would be unearthed. The date of the ceremony was therefore made indefinite.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., who commanded the U. S. S. New York during the war with Spain, has filed a petition in the United States Court at Jacksonville, Fla., in behalf of the officers and men of his ship, making claim for prize money on account of the capture of the steamships Panama, Pedro and Lorenzo, the bark Carlos F. Rosas, and the sailing vessel Candita, together with the cargoes.

The Naval Inspection Board has recommended the sale at auction of the monitor Nantucket and the tug Comanche, both lying at the Port Royal Naval Station. The board found that it was costing the Government about \$2,000 a year to care for these vessels, which are of no use. It was recommended that the Nantucket be towed north for sale. She was appraised at \$15,000, and the value of the Comanche was placed at \$5,000.

Chief Boatswain's Mate M. Mellinger, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Machias, was shot and killed March 23 at Galveston, Tex., and his brother Edward, a fireman on the same vessel, was wounded. The shooting was done by Capt. H. M. Ward of the steamer Lawrence, who alleged that a party of sailors who had been enjoying themselves ashore, and missed the launch, attempted to negotiate with the Lawrence to take them out to the Machias, but he declined, because of the heavy fog and rough sea. He asserts that about twenty-five of them attempted to take possession of the steamer, and that this resulted in the shooting. Captain Ward was held for trial in \$5,000 bail.

A cable to the "Army and Navy Journal" announces the arrival of the U. S. S. Detroit at Costa Rica, March 26, all well.

The determination of the Navy Department to repair the cruiser Boston on the lines recommended by the Board on Construction meets with warm approval in Mare Island where the work is to be carried on. It is largely due to the persistent efforts made by the congressional delegation from California that this result has been attained. The intention, so far as outlined by the department, looks to about the same changes on the Boston as those so successfully carried out on her sister ship, the Atlanta.

The first of the four-throw crank-shafts for the torpedo boats under construction by the W. R. Trigg Company, of Richmond, Va., was received from the Bethlehem Company during the week just past, and a careful inspection reveals a fine piece of work. Although the forging is of the most intricate type the work is most perfect, not a flaw or indication of indifferent workmanship having been discovered. All of this work is subjected to the most rigid scrutiny before it is allowed to go into one of these crafts, and when there is taken into account the comparative smallness of the finished job the wonder is that it is practicable to insist upon such an approach to perfection. The company has taken in hand the work of stripping the submarine torpedo boat Plunger of her top hamper and the removal of the steam machinery. Rapid progress will be made in the rehabilitation of this powerful craft. Work on the cruiser Galveston will be commenced with at once, and it is the intention to push the vessel to completion as rapidly as possible.

The acceptance test of the electric plant of the battle-

ship Kearsarge, lately commissioned at the works of the Newport News Company, has been completed with satisfactory results, and the ship is about ready for the final trial of two days at sea under strict service condition, when, if satisfactory, the final payments will at once be made and the ship will belong to the United States, "Lock, stock and barrel."

Work is being pushed on the battleship Kentucky, the completion of the vessel being insisted upon by the department by the last of May. It is extremely doubtful, however, if the ship will be ready for commission by that date, there being many things in which considerable remains to be done. The work, however, is to be pushed night and day, two gangs of mechanics having been engaged for the purpose.

The cruiser New York is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads on April 1, when Rear-Admiral Farquhar will transfer his flag from that vessel to the Kearsarge, the latter becoming the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. The North Atlantic Squadron is to arrive at Boston early in June to take part in the anniversary celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill. After these ceremonies the battleship will go to France to take part with other vessels of our Navy in the world's naval rendezvous during the Paris Exposition.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced on the Asiatic Station in the matter of obtaining good coal honestly weighed. The tendency of foreign coal dealers is to overrate the number of tons delivered and to understate the pounds in each of these tons, the result being disastrous to the "steaming radius" of the ships on that station. The remedy is to establish naval coal depots wherever our ships most do congregate.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The revenue cutter Bear has arrived at San Francisco, Cal., March 16, from San Diego. During her stay at the southern port the timbers of the vessel were thoroughly dried. She will now be prepared for her cruise in Alaskan waters. All the vessels of the revenue fleet will leave San Francisco about May 2, and will assemble on Puget Sound May 20. They will then start on the northern trip. The fleet includes the Bear, Rush, Grant, McCulloch and Manning, the latter vessel now being on her way to the Pacific from New York.

MARCH 25.—2d Lieut. A. H. Buhner from the Rush to the Thetis.

MARCH 27.—2d Lieut. F. C. Billard, directed to report at the Navy Department for compass instruction.

MARCH 28.—Capt. C. L. Hooper, granted an extension of leave to April 1.

Capt. W. J. Herring, detached from the Thetis and ordered to his home.

1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, directed to report to the Supervising Special Agent for duty in connection with the Customs Service in the District of Alaska.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley, Wilmington, N. C.
BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, San Francisco, Cal.
BOUTWELL, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.
CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall, Charleston, S. C.
COLFAX, 1st Lieut. J. C. Moore, Baltimore Md.
CHANDLER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
CALUMET, Lieut. J. B. Butt, New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith, New London, Conn.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand, New Bedford, Mass.
FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.
FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, Detroit, Mich.
GALVESTON, Capt. H. T. Blake, Galveston, Tex.
GOLDEN GATE, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner, San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker, New York, N. Y.
GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier, Port Townsend, Wash.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. E. C. Chavort, Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath, Savannah, Ga.
HUDSON, Lieut. C. C. Fengar, New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts, Left New York, Jan. 8, under orders for San Francisco.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis, Milwaukee, Wis.
MCCLAN, Capt. G. E. McConnell, Port Tampa, Fla.
MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. A. Falling, New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
MCCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson, San Francisco, Cal.
NUNIVAK, Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, Fort Hamlin, Alaska.
ONONDAGA, Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Norfolk, Va.
PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, Astoria, Ore.
RUSH, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, San Francisco, Cal.
SEWARD, Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks, Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.
SMITH, Lieut. C. T. Brian, New Orleans, La.
THETIS, Lieut. F. G. Dodge, San Francisco, Cal.
WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding, Baltimore Md.
WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore, Mobile, Ala.
WOODBURY, Capt. J. M. Bennett, Portland, Me.
SEMINOLE, Lieut. J. F. Wild, Baltimore, Md.

REVISION OF NAVY REGULATIONS.

The Board of Naval Officers, which has under consideration the revision of the Navy Regulations, has completed its work and submitted its report to the Secretary of the Navy. Many changes of more or less importance were recommended by the board. The principal matter of change which the board considered was the suggestion made by officers of the service that marines serving on board of war vessel be relieved from duty at the secondary batteries. As will be remembered during the engagement off Santiago, the marines, who served at the secondary batteries, did most excellent work, and were complimented by the officers in command. Notwithstanding this fact, the board recommended to the Secretary that the suggestion be adopted, but Secretary Long did not concur with the opinion expressed and has decided that there shall be no change in the regulations governing this matter. If the proposed change was adopted it would practically confine the marines to police duty and hence give them no chance to, in any manner, distinguish themselves. Needless to state officers of the Marine Corps were not in favor of the change, and did all in their power to prevent the action being taken.

The duties of the Admiral of the Navy were definitely outlined by the board. According to the new regulations he is available for either sea or land duty at the discretion of the Department, but it may be stated here that for the present there is no intention to have Admiral Dewey perform any service other than what will be required from him in connection with the Policy Board and as an adviser to the Secretary of the Navy.

A regulation adopted by the board and passed by the Secretary, of no little importance to the line of the Navy, reads as follows:

"It being the purpose of the Department that line officers shall become proficient in engineering duties, such officers other than the executive and the navigator, who may be junior to the senior officer, shall, in rotation for such full periods as the captain may find proper be assigned to watch duty in the Engineering Department."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 27.

Since the gymnastic tournament of March 17, the gymnasium has been like a deserted castle. The cadets had been hard at work there for weeks, preparing for their mid-winter exhibition, and rest comes gratefully. The success of the tournament gave great satisfaction at the Academy. The next exhibit, along athletic lines, will be the baseball games, which commenced Saturday between the Cadets and Lafayette. Meanwhile, Manager Landenberger will be getting his men in the lists for the annual outdoor meet for field and track athletics, which will take place about the tenth of May. The authorities have a hand in this and hence the good results, the Academy holding many records. No cadet is allowed to take part in the sports unless he gives a certain number of specified weeks to training immediately before the meet.

The new superintendent is moving with caution in his new position. No general orders of a radical nature have yet been issued, and the institution moves along at its accustomed pace, which is always rapid.

Mr. W. Garland Fay, son of the late Prof. W. W. Fay, instructor at the Naval Academy, has passed the examination of Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, standing number one out of the fifteen candidates who appeared before the Board. Mr. Robert Y. Rhea, who also passed the same examination, is well known here, having been a naval cadet who resigned a few months ago because of defective eyesight. Mr. William Emerson Smith, who also passed, is principal of the Annapolis public school, which position will be made vacant by his appointment. He is also organist of St. Anne's church.

Commander Wainwright, the new superintendent, and Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Colahan, the new commandant of cadets, of the Naval Academy, are popular at the Naval Academy. During a recent entertainment, when they together entered the Academy gymnasium, there was spontaneous applause, in which cadets, sailors, marines and citizens took part.

At the Naval Academy on March 24 the naval cadets defeated the Lafayettes in a seven-inning game of baseball. The score was 11 to 7. The batteries were: Cadets, Ellis and Bartholow; Lafayette, Johnson, Piatt and Brown, pitchers; Wright, catcher. The following is the schedule of other games with naval cadets, all to take place in Annapolis: March 31, with naval officers; April 7, University of Maryland; April 14, Maryland Agricultural College; April 21, Gallaudet; April 28, University of Pennsylvania; May 5, 7th Regiment, New York; May 12, St. John's College.

Mrs. Campbell wife of Lieut. E. W. Campbell, U. S. N., and Cadet Osterhaus, received Saturday night at the Naval Cadet hop at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Bates of Georgetown is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Kinkaid, Naval Academy.

Major Allen Smith of the 1st Cav., U. S. A., has joined his family at Hotel Maryland.

Ensign W. T. Cluverius has reported for duty at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Stoney, wife of Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney, gave a cadet tea on Saturday afternoon at her residence, 43 Union Row, Naval Academy, in honor of her niece, Miss Brigham, of California.

Maj. C. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., is on a visit to relatives here.

The measles, which were so prevalent in Annapolis that the public schools had to be closed to prevent the further spread of the disease, has invaded the Naval Academy and attacked the cadets. Several of the brawny boat crew have succumbed to it and gone to the hospital.

It is expected that Capt. Louis J. Magill, U. S. M. C., now at the Naval Academy, will be placed in command of the marine guard of the Alabama when that ship is fitted out for sea. Some of the marine guard at the Naval Academy will be included in the assignment.

FROM THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio, Cal., March 21.

The Quartermaster's Department has begun work on the new ordnance store-house. It is to be built of brick and stone, and will be located opposite the old small-pox camp of unhappy volunteer memory.

Major John G. Davis, U. S. V., who was chief sanitary officer at Havana on the staff of Gen. Greene, and later on that of Gen. Ludlow, is at the Occidental Hotel on his way to Manila. Major Davis is the officer who, under directions of Gen. Ludlow, thoroughly cleaned the city of Havana.

Miss A. C. Koerper, who has been visiting her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard, for some time, left March 21 for Los Angeles for a short visit. Miss Koerper will return to the garrison in a few weeks.

Major W. S. H. Matthews, Surg., U. S. V., who has been home on a brief leave, will return to Manila about the 1st of April.

Captain and Mrs. Kennedy entertained at a box party at the Columbus Theatre, March 17. Those who enjoyed the affair were: Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard, Mrs. Warren and Mrs. A. O. Girard.

Captain Perry L. Miles, who returned from Manila on the transport Warren, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Eltinge.

A very enjoyable card party was given, March 19, by Capt. and Mrs. Charles Bennett. Those present were: Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard, Capt. and Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. A. O. Girard.

Miss Wilson is visiting in the garrison, and is a guest of Mrs. Col. H. B. Freeman.

The social event of the week was the dinner given March 20 by Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard, who entertained Gen. Shafter, Col. Marshall, Col. Irwin, Col. El-keridge and others. The table was decorated in red and blue ribbon. In the center of the table was a large bowl filled with white iris defended by four brass cannons. The dinner cards were especially pretty, being hand painted and tied with red, white and blue ribbon, which also held extra cards containing famous sayings of great generals.

Lieut. Howard S. Avery, 14th Inf., who has been home on sick leave, expects to rejoin his regiment in Manila shortly.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Howard W. Beale has arrived in the garrison, and has been assigned to temporary duty at the general hospital.

Capt. Calif. Mrs. Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. Eltinge, Lieut. Raymond and Mrs. Gale spent a delightful evening March 15 at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. West of the 6th Cavalry.

FROM THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Boston, March 28.

Since Lent began things have been very quiet in the Yard. The fortnightly dances will not be resumed until Easter week. The Progressive Card Club still holds its meetings, which have gained interest in the absence of other gaieties. The last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Eaton, wife of the head of the Ordnance Department of the Yard. It was not as largely attended as some of the former meetings, though fairly as enjoyable. Up to the last moment it was expected that the officers or the Lancaster would be among the guests, but the ship arrived at the wharf too late in the evening to make the card party possible, much to the regret of the hostess and her guests. Two of the prizes which were unique in their selection were won by Medical Director and Mrs. Ayres.

A light case of scarlet fever has occurred in the Yard, the little daughter of Captain Moses, of the Marine Corps, being the unfortunate one. Every precaution has been taken against the spread of the disease, which is naturally much dreaded in a community where there are as many little ones as there are within the walls of the Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Wright, of the Marine Corps, who was recently ordered to Manila took a draft of men on to Washington recently, enabling him to spend a few days with Mrs. Wright, who has been for some weeks under a physician's care in the latter city. Her friends will be glad to know that she has so far recovered that she hopes to be able to accompany her husband to his station at the Cavite Naval Barracks.

An unwelcome visitor appeared recently at the Yard in the shape of the grip. Captain Fareholt and Dr. Winslow have both suffered from attacks of this epidemic which this year has all Boston so firmly in its clutches.

Lieut. Bennett, Admiral Sampson's aid, left recently by a Merchant and Miners steamer for Norfolk, taking a draft of sixty blue jackets for the Kearsarge.

The little tug Seminole which has been out of commission for a long time has been turned over by the Navy Yard authorities to Colonel Morris, of Fort Warren, to be used as a ferry between that Army post and Boston in place of the fleetboat, which was sunk by a collision in the harbor in December last.

Mrs. Bennett, wife of Lieut. Bennett, is at present visiting friends in Brooklyn, having left Cambridge last week.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Burton have bade good-bye to their many friends in the Yard, Mrs. Burton and her son going to pleasant apartments in Brookline, while her husband leaves for San Francisco where he will have duty at the Buena Vista Training Station for a few weeks before sailing for the Philippines.

Admiral Sampson and Colonel Cocraue have been among the prominent guests and speakers at many dinners given by clubs and patriotic societies of late, both officers being in great demand. They are both booked for the annual breakfast of the Charity Club of Boston which falls on Lexington Day, the 17th of April. The breakfast is to be a naval affair in its features and all the officers of the Yard have been invited with their wives. It will, like all the entertainments of Boston's largest Woman's Club, be given at the Vendome Hotel.

CHANGE OF STATION FOR THE EIGHTEENTH.

A correspondent informs us that Congressman Slayden of the Twelfth District of Texas is making a strong effort for the return of the 18th U. S. Inf. to its old post at Fort Sam, Houston, Texas, which was formerly its headquarters, although a part of the regiment was at Fort Bliss. The people of San Antonio are anxious to see the regiment again, but many of its friends, our correspondent adds, believe that it should have an eastern station. With slight exception it has had frontier duty for years, in Montana, Western Kansas and Texas, spending several years at old Fort Clark, ten miles from a railroad. At the opening of hostilities in Cuba the 18th was one of the first to report in New Orleans for duty. After a month there the regiment left San Francisco, two battalions sailing for Manila on June 15, 1898, followed by the 3d soon afterward. They have been there ever since. This regiment has never been stationed on the Pacific coast, nor farther east than Fort Leavenworth. Some of its officers have changed, but many have followed the regiment's fortune and occupied stations considered undesirable by many in the Army.

A NORWEGIAN INVENTION.

Columbia Barracks, Cuba, March 21, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The new French rifle, mentioned in the issue of the Army and Navy Journal for March 17, 1900, is, if reports are true, a Norwegian invention. The following is a statement published some time ago in a Norwegian paper, concerning two new rifles invented by Norwegians:

"It is a rather singular fact that a small and peaceful country like Norway should have produced so many of the best types of modern army rifles. The first breech-loading rifle used by an army was invented by a Norwegian and was adopted by the Norwegian Army as early as 1848. The United States Army rifle is a Norwegian invention, being the result of the combined efforts of Colonel Krag, superintendent of the government gun factory at Kongsberg, and Mr. Jorgensen, a gunsmith employed in the factory. Since then two new rifles have been invented in Norway, both of which have attracted considerable attention at home and abroad. One of the new weapons, the Fildje rifle, has, it is reported, been submitted to a series of tests in England with a view to its possible adoption by the English Army. The other, known as the Bjorgum rifle, has been accepted for trial by the French Government. The experiments with this gun are not concluded, but appear to have been very promising thus far, judging from a recent despatch from Paris, saying in part: 'It was announced in the Chamber to-day that the War Department was experimenting with a rifle which would be perfected in a month or two, and would be the best so far produced in any country, and as a consequence a great improvement on the present French Army gun. The statement is significant, since the present gun is considered an excellent military weapon. It is said that the excellency of its mechanism, which consists of only three or four parts.'"

I cannot say, in the absence of more definite particulars, whether the statements contained in the above article are true, but I am inclined to believe that they are, because I have always found that the paper, in which this article was published, is very accurate in everything it publishes.

FR. L. KNUDSEN,
1st Lieut., 8th Infantry.

BITTER WRONG TO REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

Editor Constitution—As a subscriber to your interesting and valuable paper I beg to be allowed to call your attention to what I doubt not to be an unintentional injustice to a man whom I profoundly honor, and in whose fame I take the most sincere pride. In the editorial, "Roberts vs. Sampson," in your issue of March 5, you apparently quote from the official despatch of Admiral Sampson, and say: "With bombastic self-complacency 'I' make a Fourth of July present of a victory which 'I' have gained over Cervera." Turning to the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1898, I find the text of Admiral Sampson's despatch as follows:

"124036, No. 156. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, July 3, 1898.—The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the whole of Cervera's fleet. It attempted to escape at 9.30 this morning. At 2 the last ship, the Cristobal Colon, had run ashore 75 miles west of Santiago and hauled down her colors. The Infanta Marie Teresa, Oquendo and Viscaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were four miles of the port."

The personal pronoun "I" does not once occur in the despatch, and a more modest announcement of a great victory I cannot well imagine.

Turning to Admiral Dewey's cable from Hong Kong announcing the victory in Manila Bay over the Spanish fleet, I am struck with the similarity of the two despatches. In neither is ship or commanding officers of the victorious fleets set forth, but in both are the names of the ships of the enemy destroyed given. In preliminary despatches this is the practice, details being reserved for subsequent written reports.

I think I am by no means alone among Admiral Sampson's classmates and comrades in believing him the greatest naval commander the war brought out, and an officer of such high professional attainments that any navy in the world would be strengthened by his leadership. I am impelled to come forward in the interests of fair play, from the conviction that the victim of so much injustice and misconception is content to await in proud silence the reversal of false verdicts, reflecting, I hope not too bitterly, upon the ingratitude which from the days of Aristides to our own, has been the characteristics of republics. Yours very truly,

R. F. ARMSTRONG.
Late Second Lieutenant C. S. S. Alabama.
Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 13.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL FUNCTION IN MANILA.

An official reception was given to Archbishop Chapelle on February 2, by the Archbishop of Manila, following the unofficial reception in his honor on January 13, which we have already described. The official reception by Archbishop Nozaleda was held at the Archiepiscopal palace, and was one of the most important functions of the month, and was largely attended by Manila society, including officers of our Army and Navy. The invitation reads: "El Arzobispo de Manila y Cabildo Cathedral tienen el honor de invitar a V a la recepcion que se dara el dia 2 de Febrero en el Palacio Arzobispal en obsequio al Rmo. Sr. D. P. L. Chapelle, Arzobispo de Nueva Orleans, Delegado Apostolico en Cuba, Puerto Rico y Filipinas."

The addition to the invitations of the coat of arms of Spain gave an official air to the large card of dignified appearance. As this was the first formal recognition, in the matter of entertainment, extended to the American Bishop by the Catholic Church, it was an important occasion and really the only characteristic function of the season, bringing into view some of the fast-fading features of Spanish regime.

The Archbishop's palace is in the walled city, close to the cathedral, and occupies an entire square, which on the Bay side is faced by the wall itself. Thus the windows and gallery, or veranda, overlook the driveway or Pasco, as it is called, between the Luneta and Plaza de Anda, on the river. Outside the Palace entrance were stationed for a couple of squares, either way, detachments of soldiers and police, in anticipation of an outbreak such as had occurred at the reception given some little time before, when the people had demonstrated their opposition to the Friars so strongly. However, none occurred, fortunately.

The reception room soon became crowded, and people moved into a large room in the southwest corner, where refreshments were served in great variety. Some of the cakes and set pieces were most artistic in their designs, a number of the former being surmounted by miniature figures of saints and churchly symbols. Opening off of this room were vine-covered galleries, where tables were scattered at which one could comfortably sit and drink a glass of native punch or foreign beer.

The scene was full of light and shades. Contrasts were sharp and vivid. Off on a parterre at the rear of the central court stood a number of notables, among them the senior Spanish officer now in the Philippines, General Jamarillo. He was chatting vivaciously with a couple of sisters or nuns, who seemed to be enjoying the gaiety. It was an odd scene: The Spanish general in his bravery of gold-laced uniform, cocked hat and sword, and those solemnly garbed sisters of mercy with their thin-coiled heads and ro-aries at their sides.

In another part of the grounds one noticed a large party of Spanish girls from one of the near-by convents. Many of the Friars, with their monastic habits and hoods, were to be seen, as well as the ordinary priest in their attentions to the American officers and women present, assuming the role of hosts most graciously. It was estimated that fully 2,000 of the 2,500 guests invited went and came during the hours named. It will always remain a distinct memory, as it is not probable that another function as characteristic of the Manila of Spanish days will ever take place. The city is so rapidly becoming Americanized that it is found that in a short time everything Spanish will have become effaced, and that the old order of things will give place to the new. It is safe to predict that the invitations to the next ecclesiastical function will be in English and not in Spanish. Thus far let us cherish the fragrant memory of this priestly episode in which so many characters belonged to the Spanish days which are past. As one came away he could feel that he had witnessed in this last act of this war drama the transfer of churchly allegiance from its head in Spain to that in the United States.

MAIL NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Lieut. G. D. Rice, 26th Inf., in a letter to the Boston "Transcript," describes conditions in the island of Panay. This island is south of Luzon and adjoins Negros which lies to the south of it. He tells of having just returned to Molo, after an extended tour of the island with a part of the 26th Inf. The 26th regiment arrived there on Sept. 27, 1899, since which time there had not been a day during which any one could not perform a full day's work from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. When Manila soldiers are suffering the intense heat of a boiling sun, the inhabitants of the Isle of Panay are experiencing the delights of cool mountain breezes that sweep the entire island from ocean to ocean. The expedition went over mountains never traversed before by white men. The men marched from Iloilo through Jaro, Santa Barbara, Pototon, Passi and over the mountains to the sea on the other side of the island, clearing the country of insurgents, and establishing peace and order.

The military authorities find that one of the quickest ways to end the war and maintain permanent peace consists in getting the young men of the native race to work. Therefore, as each expedition traverses a section of the island, important points are garrisoned with a sufficient force to maintain order and to keep the insurgents from again getting a foothold. Lieut. Rice says: "We now have garrisons along the lines of marches previously taken, and in a few weeks more there will not be standing room for any portion of the rebel army, which, in December, held full sway over the entire island, with the exception of Iloilo, Jaro and Molo, while the trenches of the enemy were occupied by insurgents within eight hundred yards of the American forces as late as Nov. 21."

The lieutenant says it has been well said that the insurgent army could thrive indefinitely in the mountains and hills of these islands, for even though the fruits are inferior, they are in abundance and are good enough to keep any army alive. In one expedition a battalion of the 26th Regiment marched over the highest mountains of the island, and covered from ten to twenty-three miles per day for twelve days, during which time it did not see a barren spot. The steep mountain sides appeared to be as green and rich in vegetation as the valleys. Several mountains were twice the height of Mt. Monadnock and still very productive. Insurgent strongholds were located on some of these high elevations, where the army had been driven for safety, and flourished on the fruits obtained in the vicinity. They also had horses and cattle which seemed in a good thriving condition, procuring their food entirely from the vegetation on the hill-sides. Some of the Signal Corps men are operating in the island, stringing wires from Iloilo over the mountains to the sea, and the cotton trees are used to some extent for poles for the wires.

The Filipinos within the region controlled by our troops continue to indulge in acts of aggression which are irritating, however insignificant they may appear as acts of war. January 5 they stopped an engine about five miles from Baritista, by interfering with the track, and stamped the unarmed crew. No one was injured, and the engine was not thrown from the track. Co. I, of the 9th, was sent out but could not find the enemy in the dark. The same day 32 rifles and 7,000 rounds of ammunition were found to have been stolen from the camp of the 9th Inf. at Tarlac. The native who was formerly an insurgent sergeant is supposed to have planned the robbery. January 3 a guard of ten or twelve men of the 3d Cav. despatched from San Fernando de la Union by Colonel Wessels to reconnoitre the neighboring mountains were surprised by a mounted body of about 40 insurgents and forced into a somewhat disorderly retreat, for which the sergeant was duly censured by Colonel Wessels. The same day a squad from D. 32d Inf., while engaged in repairing a bridge between Dinulupjan and Liana Hermosa were surprised by a band of guerrillas numbering ten to one and driven off. Private Claude Pearson had two fingers of his right hand shot off, and Private Charles More was made a prisoner. January 7 the train brought to Manila the remains of Private Carter, L. 12th Inf., who had been murdered by a prisoner he was guarding. January 6, Musician Joseph Crispie, A. 17th Inf., who had disappeared from his command at Bautista was found murdered. These are specimen reports from the local papers showing that it is not yet time to relax the military control of the island of Luzon.

The Manila "Times" of January 24, said: "Last Sunday afternoon the elite of Manila, on taking the usual carriage drive down the Malecon, were agreeably surprised to find that, instead of the usual monotonous monny-groany music, there were several grand gambling games in full swing on the band stand. There were two draw poker games, two crap games, one monte and one chuck-a-luck, all run by Americans in what seemed to be in soldier uniforms, though it is never easy in these days to be sure whether a man is a soldier or not. Perfect order prevailed and the police did not require to go out of their way to control the enthusiastic crowd."

A correspondent of the New York "Times" sends an interesting description of the work of General Kobbe's expedition in Southern Luzon. There were 2,500 men in the force, composed of the 43d and 47th Inf. and Captain Randolph's battery of the 3d Art. These troops were loaded on the transports Hancock and Garonne and several local steamers. Convoys by the gunboat Nashville, the expedition left Manila January 18, and steamed down the coast to the entrance of the deep bay that leads from the sea up to the town of Sorsogon, near the southern extremity of Luzon. On Jan. 20 the gunboat Helena and the little Mariveles joined, and the three warships led the transports in single file. The bay looked like Lake Champlain.

There had followed from Manila a side-wheel steamer, the Nunez, with a serviceable draught of six feet. Two companies of the 47th were loaded into eight of the Hancock's pultboats and two more companies passed aboard the Nunez. Then the Nunez towed the whole outfit toward Sorsogon, still eight miles up the bay. After an hour and a half the small boats arrived off Sorsogon. The town was decorated with white and American flags.

General Kobbe and Captain Darrell, Colonel Howe of the 47th, Captain Bradley of the Hancock, and Lieut. Kobbe, the General's son, were on board the Mariveles that steamed close to the wharf. They were met by a number of natives and Spaniards. The Spaniards told General Kobbe that the insurgent forces had evacuated the town that morning, whereupon Colonel Howe, with an American flag under his arm and accompanied by an officer, walked rapidly across the square in front of the church and raised the flag upon a pole.

There had been stationed in Sorsogon about 300 Tagalog soldiers, under the command of Col. Leon Paras. There were only 100 rifles in the command. The insurgents left very suddenly, immediately after sighting our

vessels. In the barracks was found a book of general orders issued to the Filipino soldiers. Under date of Jan. 20, the ink with which it was written being scarcely dry, there was entered an order directing company commanders to assemble their men, and be ready to move at a moment's notice. The main body of the Filipinos retreated toward a village called Castillat, some eight miles distant, but a rear guard of twenty men were left in Sorsogon, and only quitted the outskirts of the town when General Kobbe's party landed on the wharf.

The ordering of the 4th Cavalry into barracks at Pasay, P. I., for a rest inspired a correspondent of the Manila "Freedom" of Feb. 16 to say many good things about it. He says that excellent organization has done as much hard and successful campaigning as any other command on the island. The campaign made by the detachment of the 4th Cav. under Colonel Hayes through the northern end of the island, beginning early in last October, was fraught with many difficulties, hardships and privations, but the brilliant success with which these efforts were crowned speaks in the highest terms of the ability, pluck and courage of the commanding officer and his excellent corps.

Majors Augur, Morton and Rodgers; Captains Cameron, Erwin, Rivers and Lockwood; Lieutenants Davis, Munro, Arnold and O'Shea—these are all high-toned, educated gentlemen and trained soldiers. Lieut. Plummer, the veterinary surgeon of the regiment, and one of the most skilled men in his profession on the island, was of great worth in the field and did much valuable work. Dr. James K. Stockard, the surgeon who accompanied this detachment, also won the lasting gratitude of the men on account of his kindness and the faithful and efficient work done among them. Some of the officers advised him not to go. He also did some very excellent, efficient and effective work in the insurgent hospital captured at San Domingo, when sent there by Colonel Hayes.

The gentle way General Otis is treating the Filipinos is shown by the clemency accorded to prisoners of war. On Feb. 14 five ex-insurgent officers were set at liberty. Two of them had been with General Gregorio del Pilar up to the day he was killed in the fight above the clouds in Tilad Pass. They were the best-looking detachment of officers that had been turned loose, and they took the oath of allegiance apparently with the intention of sticking to it.

Bits of humor are scattered here and there through the serious operations of our soldiers in the Philippines. When General Schwan's column reached San Diego on the march south the last of January, one of the orderlies discovered a message on a bamboo tree from Julio Iuo, one of Aguinaldo's aides, that proves that there is a little remnant of humor in the insurgent character. Julio thought he would play a joke on his pursuers, so he wrote this on a scrap of paper that he tore from his note book: "This is the second station; the first was between San Pablo and Rizal. Your sincere enemy, Julio Iuo Mayombo, A. D. C., Capt.-Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo." This was stuck to the bamboo by the side of the road near San Diego with a piece of mud. The writing was in English. The point at San Diego where the letter was found was intended for a second ambush. When he found out that the column was upon them, Julio did not take time to tear down his bulletin before he lit out.

Major Geo. F. Downey, Paymaster, with fifteen men and a corporal of the 13th Inf., while on their way from Bayombong to Cervantes to pay off Major March's battalion of the 33d Inf. were ambushed by a party of 50 ladrones. A lively fusillade followed, and the Americans deploying went at them with a yell. The natives had all the advantage of position, yet they could not withstand the deadly aim and charge of the boys in brown. Four insurgents were left dead on the field, and as many more were wounded.

Private Haney, 22d Inf., who is detached and serving with Lowe's scout's, was posted by Lieut. Castner to guard a mountain pass about twenty miles back of Vigan. The night was half gone when Haney saw a fire burning brightly some little distance down the mountain side. Taking his carbine he followed a wood trail which led toward the light, and emerging into an opening he saw dimly the outlines of a native hut and close about the fire the forms of eight Filipinos dressed in the faded uniform of the insurgent army. Their guns were thrown aside in a careless manner and they were all deeply interested in the cooking of a young pig that turned on a spit above the fire. Creeping carefully forward, Haney came to a position which would give him a great advantage should the rebels stand for a fight, then leveling his piece he called on them to surrender. They were thrown into the greatest confusion by the unexpected appearance of the American, and thinking they were entirely surrounded gave themselves up without showing the least resistance. Haney brought into camp the eight men, one a sergeant, the same number of guns and a little pig beautifully roasted.

Lipa, the large, handsome town in the southern district of Luzon, was captured on January 13 by the commands of Colonel Bullard, 39th Inf., and Colonel Anderson, 38th Inf. The move was so unexpected by the rebels that they abandoned the town after a small skirmish, and fled to Rosario. They left 300 Spanish prisoners, who fell into our hands, but got away to Rosario with eight American prisoners. The 38th had one man killed, and the 39th one man badly wounded. Although it was late in the afternoon when Lipa fell, Colonel Bullard, riding at the head of a band of nine officers and men, led a whooping, yelling and shooting charge on the village of Rosario.

The New York "Press" of March 25 publishes an article giving the opinions of Army officers on the canteen, the consensus of whose views it says is that the "abolition of the canteen would be a crime." The officers whose opinions are given are General T. M. Anderson, General Henry C. Merriam, Colonel Albert L. Mills, Surgeon Major Arthur, Lieutenant M. F. Davis, Captain Jacob G. Galbraith, Colonel John Van R. Hoff, Lieutenant John W. Jones, Captain George S. Hoyle, Captain Frank A. Edwards, Colonel Henry E. Noyes, Captain Daniel C. Pearson, Captain Wilber E. Wilder, Captain James B. Erwin, Lieutenant Thomas M. Corcoran, Lieutenant Francis C. Marshall, Colonel Thomas McGregor, Captain J. A. Cole, Colonel Samuel M. Whitside and Captain Hamilton Rowan. These sentiments are gathered from the replies sent to the Secretary of War in response to a request for an expression of opinion on the value of the canteen and the results that would follow the abolition of it.

A Confederate veteran who joined in looting a dry goods store in Fairfield, Pa., during the Gettysburg campaign of July, 1863, recently ascertained the address of the owner by means of a letter addressed to the postmaster of the town, and eased his troubled conscience by sending him \$15. It is a wonder that he has lived long enough to make this atonement, for the good die young.

THE NEW SIX-POUNDER DRIGGS.

Light guns of the class of the new Driggs 6-pounder are divided into two main classes, viz., those worked entirely by hand and known as hand-working guns, and those partially operated automatically, called semi-automatic guns. The new Driggs gun belongs to this latter class, though it can at will be used as a hand-working gun fired as deliberately as desired. Herein lies one of the main advantages of the piece. Volume as well as accuracy of fire plays a very important part in modern warfare, and this new gun is designed to cover both of these important factors. That is, it may be fired as deliberately as desired or at the extreme rate of 75 rounds per minute. The best previous record was 42 rounds for the same period, which was made by a semi-automatic gun of foreign make.

Some idea of the advance made can be derived from the results obtained but a few years ago at Sandy Hook during a comparative test of many systems of rapid fire guns. The guns then tested were rated by firing for five seconds, each gun being given three trials for rate. The record stood as follows: Driggs-Schroeder, 3-3-3, rate 36; Sponsel, 3-3-2, rate 32; Hotchkiss, 2-1-3, rate 24; Maxim Nordenfolt, 3-3-2, rate 32; Seabury, 1-1-2, rate 16. Four shells passing through practically the same hole. This firing was deliberate. When firing for accuracy and rapidity the record shows that at one mile ten consecutive shots were put into the target in one minute and thirty-six and one-half seconds, and all were inside of a circle of six foot radius. Both of these records were made without the use of telescope sights. Of course, it cannot be expected that the ordinary marksman of the Army or Navy can accomplish the same results, they should, however, come pretty close to it. A torpedo boat attacking must come within 300 yards of her object in order to secure anything like a reasonable chance of success. If these ten shots can be put into a circle of six feet radius in 1 min. 36½ sec. at a mile the effect at 300 yards may easily be imagined. Especially where the gun can be fired at the rate of 75 rounds per minute.

If not desired to use the full automatic feature the gun pointer releases his hold on the trigger, until such time as he wishes to fire, then by pulling the trigger as he finds his piece bearing on and ejects the empty case, and as before leaves the gun ready for a new load.

To give an idea of what can be accomplished with a six-pounder gun of this make, we have the record made with the Driggs-Schroeder at Sandy Hook, which may seem to some incredible, but it is of official record and may be verified by reference to the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1894. Ten shells were fired at the target at the range of one mile, all struck the target, the mean deviation from the centre was but one foot, one inch, and every shot was put in a circle of three feet radius.

STATE TROOPS.

The 8th New York, Colonel Jarvis, gave one of the most elaborate complimentary stag entertainments ever given by a regiment in this city, at its armory on the evening of March 24. The performers, both male and female, showed exceptional ability. Each guest as he entered the armory received a package of cigars, the gift of ex-Adjutant-General McAlpin. Moving pictures also added to the entertainment, which was highly enjoyed.

The 4th Regiment of Baltimore, Md., has fixed upon Saturday, April 21, as the day for the dedication of the new armory. The 4th Regiment, New York National Guard, will be the guest of the occasion, and participate in a street parade. The visitors will reach Baltimore early in the morning and remain until the following day. The programme of the exercises has not been finally decided upon as yet.

The Henry bill, making a number of amendments to the Military Code of New York, which, when first introduced, provoked some opposition from National Guard officers, has passed the Assembly in an amended form. The provisions relating to officers who may be appointed to staff positions now reads that a staff officer may be appointed even if he is not in active service at the time of the appointment, but he must have served at least two years in the National Guard or Naval Militia of the State or the Army or Navy of the United States, or both combined. The majority of the amendments relate to regiments made up of separate companies. Separate companies are now entitled to two second lieutenants and four sergeants, but that has been changed to provide for two first lieutenants and five sergeants, the extra lieutenant and sergeant to be detailed to regimental staff positions. Another provision provides for the appointment of a full hospital corps to be attached to division headquarters. One of the most important changes is that permitting the governor to accept the resignation of an officer who is under arrest or while charges are pending against him. The item in relation to the \$15,000 appropriation for the office of the major-general now reads that the necessary traveling expenses and subsistence of the major-general and his staff officers when traveling on duty and under orders, as well as the office expenses including printing, stationery, postage, expressage and clerical service, shall be allowed.

Adjutant-General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces that the several organizations of the National Guard of Pennsylvania will be inspected in their respective armories at the earliest practicable date. The inspector-general will supervise each inspection, determine its scope, and arrange with brigade commanders as to satisfactory dates. A general order, publishing results of last inspection, will be issued in time to reach all officers and organizations prior to the coming inspection, and in cases where inspectors have found it necessary to comment in an unfavorable manner as to the former inspection, commanding officers will be advised of such through channels. Inefficiency in particular features of drill or discipline existing at former inspection must be remedied at the coming inspection. Companies will not be continued in an inefficient or unsatisfactory condition. The commander-in-chief recognizes the disadvantage under which some organizations labored in the re-instatement and re-organization of the National Guard, and urges upon officers and men a closer attention to duty and devotion to the interests of the service in order that the National Guard of Pennsylvania may not only resume its former place as an efficient body of troops but take an advanced position.

Capt. W. B. Hazen, of Co. B, 71st New York, who has resigned on account of business, will, it is expected, be succeeded by Lieut. Beckman. Both officers served with the regiment in the Cuban campaign. Co. B being in the battalion which advanced to the support of the regulars at San Juan.

Signal Sergt. H. E. Ficken, of Squadron A, New York, has been appointed a battalion quartermaster in the 5th New York.

The 13th New York has received two dummy guns to be mounted in the armory for the instruction of the command in heavy artillery. The detail of an officer from the U. S. Army to take charge of the instruction has been requested. Battery B has elected George Michel 1st Lieutenant.

There will be a review of the 7th New York at its armory on Tuesday evening, April 17, by Gen. George Moore Smith. 2d Lieut. T. Barron, of Co. K, has been elected 1st Lieutenant. The spring games of the regiment, to be held at the armory, Saturday evening, March 31, promises to be very interesting.

As an inducement to enlisted men to try for high honors in marksmanship, General Butt, commanding 1st Brigade, New York Guard, has offered \$5 to each man who qualifies as an "expert" this year for the first time at Creedmoor. The State makes no provision for men who desire to practice to attain the grade of expert, and men who win the title often do so at considerable sacrifice. To such the \$5 offered will be highly appreciated.

In the Massachusetts Naval Militia Capt. John Wingate Weeks, commanding the naval brigade, was retired March 25, under the law allowing commissioned officers of ten years' service to retire. Capt. Weeks is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and assisted Lieut. John C. Soley, U. S. N., in organizing the first naval battalion in the United States. He was elected lieutenant, commanding Co. D, March 25, 1890; lieutenant-commander March 20, 1893; captain April 3, 1894. Under his direction more than 400 officers and men were prepared for service in the U. S. N. during the late war, and the brigade and the State loses a valuable man by his retirement, which his increasing business has rendered imperative. The U. S. S. Minnesota is now tied up at the pier of the North End Park, and will probably remain there until the U. S. S. Enterprise starts on her regular summer cruise when the Minnesota will shift in the berth vacated by the nautical training ship.

Squadron A, of New York, will hold its annual dinner at hotel Savoy Friday evening, April 20.

The 23d Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was reviewed on Saturday evening, March 24, at its armory by Colonel John N. Partridge, formerly colonel of the regiment, the armory being filled to its utmost capacity by the friends of the regiment. The battalion and regimental formations for review were without fault, and the regiment presented a fine appearance. The usual two battalions were paraded, each having five commands of twenty files, and commanded by Captains Wells of Co. B. and Silkman of Co. G. The review was in line, and the steadiness of the men in the ranks during the tour of the reviewing officer was very creditable. The passage in review was also, with one or two minor exceptions, well executed, the salutes of all the officers very good and the alignments faultless.

After the review a short drill in the evolutions of the regiment took place, in which there was room for a whole lot of improvement. The distances and dressing contrasted very unfavorably with the showing made during the review. The 23d is capable of much better work, and much better work has often been witnessed in this same armory, and it behooves the officers to make some efforts to maintain their standard. The trouble seems to be that the battalion and company commanders do not thoroughly comprehend the commands of the regimental commander, and if they do, they fail to give the proper commands to their respective units, and yet all the movements executed were of the simplest. After the drill the regiment reformed for parade, which was taken by Major Case, and was a fine ceremony. During the sound off the men were, as during the review, remarkably steady and the manual very good indeed. Before dismissal, the officers and men who performed 100 per cent. duty during the year 1899 were called to the front and presented with the medals by Colonel Partridge. After which the floor was cleared for dancing. Among those present were General Meserole, first colonel of the 4th; Colonel Everdell, first colonel of the 23d; Col. L. Langdon, U. S. A., retired; Brevet Brig. Gen. Jos. G. Story, and ex-Capt. W. P. Blackman, Co. C, 23d; also ex-Lieut.-Col. De Forrest, ex-Lieut.-Col. Ogden, ex-Majors Waters, Everdell and Holmes, who attended Colonel Partridge. The vacant colonelcy has been tendered to ex-Lieut.-Col. Ezra De Forrest and has been accepted, and an election will shortly be held. We congratulate the regiment on its good fortune.

The court martial for the trial of Capt. A. J. Griffin, supernumerary officer of the New York Guard and late of the 69th Regiment, began March 19 before the court, at which Col. G. R. Dyer, 12th Regiment, was president. Captain Griffin is charged with disobeying orders, in failing to assemble his command for muster out on the evening of Feb. 19. He pleaded not guilty, and his counsel questioned the legality of the mustering out of his command. Former Adjutant G. F. Emmet, of the 69th Regiment, testified that Captain Griffin had not appeared on the night of Feb. 19, but that he had received word the captain would not be present. Major Putnam Bradley Strong, of the 5th Brigade, also testified to Griffin's non-appearance on the evening when the company was to have been mustered out. Private Flanagan, of Co. F, said that the captain had told him he could not be present at the armory on account of a previous engagement, and that the rolls were not ready, anyway. Captain Griffin, in his own behalf, admitted he did not go to the armory on the night in question, and said that he had received no mustering out roll blanks. Asked why he did not obey the order, he said he had discovered certain irregularities in it, and thought it would make a good test case before a civil court as to how far the Governor's authority extended in the matter of the muster out of a National Guard company without judicial examination of the reasons advanced for disbandment. The court martial was adjourned until the evening of March 23.

At the election for major in the 71st New York, on March 20, Capt. W. H. Linson, of Co. D, received 13 votes and Capt. J. H. Wells, of Co. F, 12. The vote of Lieut. P. Short, Jr., who had resigned some time before the election, and who had been believed from duty at his own request, was protested. He was a supporter of Capt. Linson.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

General Hughes, military commander in the island of Panay, visited Manila during the past week to consult with General Otis. He has nothing but the best to say of the conditions in Negros. It has a model government and everything is peaceful. In Cebu the situation is improving. The threatened night attacks of the insurgents on Cebu have assumed no more serious character than occasional spasmodic shooting at the pickets. In Panay General Hughes thinks that some campaigning will still be necessary before the natives are completely under our dominion. The commencement of the rainy season is at hand and supplies are being sent to the various garrisons in anticipation of their isolation by bad weather. As the west coast cannot be approached during the southwest monsoon, it is not likely that more than two garrisons will be kept on that coast. The scarcity of rice has been causing some distress among the natives.

Taking advantage of the wide liberty accorded even the rebel sympathizers by the lenient policy of General Otis, some Aguinaldists sought to stir up the public under the disguise of a play of an incendiary nature, entitled "For Love of Country" played in the Tagalog language, at a Tagalog theatre. Repeated references to independence were skillfully employed to work the natives up to the proper fever heat of enthusiasm and then an insurgent flag was brought out on the stage, in the midst of cries for the republic and for Aguinaldo. Great disorder ensued and the police were summoned to restore quiet. The managers of the theatre and the playwright were arrested. The latter is known as the turbulent editor of a native newspaper that has been in trouble with the American authorities before and had been warned. The production of the play had been forbidden by the military authorities. The incident was a cleverly planned demonstration and the house had been packed with Aguinaldo shouters. General Otis has suppressed "La Patria," a Spanish organ of the extreme Filipino party, which has been transcending the limits of propriety

in its criticisms of the military government. The editor has been imprisoned, charged with sedition. General Otis has warned the members of that party to observe greater moderation in their political tirades.

Reports from General Young's district indicate a revival of insurgent aggressiveness. The battalion garrisoning the town of Namacapahan was attacked on four successive nights recently, making it necessary to forward reinforcements. Before the rainy season gets under way General Young will probably attempt a general round-up of the troublesome bands in his section. Up to a recent date the insurgents were careful of attacking General Young's men, having vivid memories of his vigorous work last fall and early winter in the mountains in northern Luzon.

RECENT DEATHS.

Ordnance Sergt. Jacob Marbach, U. S. A., died at Fort Thomas, Ky., at 7.20 A. M., March 28, 1900. He was well known throughout the Army, having served twenty-seven years therein. The cause of his death was apoplexy. He was appointed to his present position of ordnance sergeant in 1894, from 1st sergeant, Troop B, 5th U. S. Cav., and participated in many Indian campaigns.

Many in and out of the service will learn with regret of the death March 23 at Marmion, Prince George County, Va., of that distinguished officer, Col. George H. Elliot, U. S. A., retired, formerly of the Corps of Engineers. The deceased officer was graduated from West Point in 1855 and promoted to the 1st Art., and saw a good deal of frontier service. In 1857 he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers. During the civil war he served with zeal and ability in many responsible positions, receiving the brevet of major for his services. In April, 1870, he was transferred to Washington to serve as engineer secretary to the light house board, which office he held until May, 1874. After other important duties he was in 1880 placed in charge of the Washington aqueduct and the increase in the water supply of the city of Washington and remained continuously on that duty up to the day of his retirement, March 31, 1895. Col. Elliot wrote several valuable works, chief of which are "Light House Establishments of Europe" and "The Presidio of San Francisco."

He leaves a widow. His only son, Louis W. G. Elliot, 12th Inf., died in Santiago, Cuba, August 11, 1898, and his only daughter died a few weeks ago. The body was interred with due military honors in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

The funeral of the late General Zealous B. Tower, U. S. A., was held March 24 at the residence of his sister at Cohasset, Mass., Rev. E. V. Bigelow officiating. Mr. Bigelow read a short poem entitled "The Litany," written by General Tower a few years ago. The floral offerings were many and beautiful, among them being a large basket of roses from the Order of Foreign Wars. The body was escorted to the grave by artillery from Fort Warren. The pallbearers were B. L. M. Tower, Arthur H. Frost, Levi Tower, Charles A. Tower and William R. Collier. During the funeral hour the bells were tolled, business houses were closed and flags on public buildings were at half mast.

In an obituary notice of the late Col. William Anthony Elderkin, U. S. A., the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion says: "Colonel Elderkin was an excellent officer and a man of most varied accomplishments who was beloved by all who knew him. No one has contributed more than he to the amusement and entertainment of companions at our meetings. Our sorrow at his loss is deep; the bereavement of his wife and daughters is irreparable; we mingle our tears with theirs in grief and sympathy."

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Capt. Andrew Millin Brown, U. S. A., says: "For nearly fifteen years past he has resided in California, where he was engaged in mining. He was a good soldier and a respectable citizen, and his death is a loss to the commandery."

Gen. Sir E. R. P. Woodgate, British Army, died March 23 of wounds received at Spion Kop, South Africa, January 24.

Field Marshal Sir Leonard Stewart, British Army, Governor of the Royal Hospital of Chelsea, died March 26 at Algiers.

BETHLEHEM STEEL.

Bethlehem Steel Company advise us that they are just in receipt of the following letter from the London office of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping: "I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the General Committee at their meeting to-day have been pleased to decide to include your name in the list of manufacturers who have satisfied the committee as to their ability to produce steel which will comply with the requirements of the rules of this society. This decision is subject to all tests with respect to material manufactured by you for use in the construction of vessels or machinery intended for classification in this society's register book, being carried out in accordance with the requirements set forth in the rules, and in the presence of a surveyor to the society, and also to the records kept at your works of the charges being at all times in such a condition as to admit of each bar or plate being traced to its charge. I am, dear sirs, yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. G. DRYHURST, Secretary."

The officers of the Bethlehem company naturally regard this as highly complimentary, although it is only another evidence of the reputation which they have gained as manufacturers of marine shafts and general forgings of undoubted excellence.

Mr. K. L. Miller, of Washington, writes that the friends of the late Gen. J. T. Haskell regret that the Senate rule not to grant a pension of over \$50 was enforced in the case of the bill to grant an increased pension to Mrs. Haskell, and adds: "The rank and standing of Gen. Haskell, his long service dating back to the civil war, his well known ability and great bravery on the field, his death from wounds received at El Caney, and the fact that he was the only brigadier-general who lost his life in the war with Spain, would it was supposed be sufficient to make it a special case. There is a like bill pending in the House and it is hoped this will not be a final settlement."

Col. C. C. Carr, U. S. A., before leaving Mayaguez, P. R., presented each school in the city with a portrait of Washington.

Gen. J. F. Wade and Lieut. J. P. Tracy, A. D. C., have returned to St. Paul from a short visit to Chicago. Major John B. Kerr, 10th Cav., has for present address 20 Ave. Rapp, Paris, France.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. P.—The present address of W. G. Harmon, of the Hospital Corps, who was discharged April 14, 1899, is not known at the War Department. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to give us the address.

H. C. asks: Do superintendents of the national military cemeteries belong to the civil service? Answer.—No.

T. H. N.—The present whereabouts of Lieut. S. C. Hazard, 1st Art., cannot be located at present. He was recently in New York, but has left there. The latest official register gives his address as Key West, Fla. He was granted a leave a short time since.

J. L. R.—There are six firms manufacturing smokeless powder in the United States. Their capacity is estimated at ten million pounds a year. Their actual output they decline to give, for obvious reasons.

G. L. E.—Capt. Chas. E. Clark, U. S. N., is now on duty at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

T. H. R.—There are no "general service messengers" now. Messengers at the headquarters of divisions and departments are taken from the civil service.

F.—Colonel Herbert M. Enos, U. S. A., retired, is living. His address is 502 Barstow street, Waukegan, Wis.

E. R. B.—A letter to the adjutant-general, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., might secure you the desired information. No enlisted men are to be examined for commissions for some months to come.

S.—Lieut. H. E. Eames, 11th U. S. Inf., is stationed at Ponce, P. R., and is on special duty there as president of the Board of Health.

C. L. Presidio.—You seem to be entitled, judging by your statement, to the two months' extra pay provided for by law. Submit your claim to the auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C.

C.—Address Gen. Irving Hale, president Society of the Army of the Philippines, 263 Columbine street, Denver, Colorado.

S.—Address William C. Liller, adjutant-general, National Association Spanish-American War Veterans, Lancaster, Pa.

ORDERLY asks: Is the orderly for commanding officer a detached member of the Guard; if so, and while on duty as such, is he subject to the same general orders as a sentry on post, especially section 6 of paragraph 202, Manual of Guard Duty? Answer.—The orderly for the commanding officer is a member of the guard, but is only subject to the orders of the C. O., para. 182-192, Manual of Guard Duty.

C. O.—Boards for the examination of enlisted men for promotion to 2d lieutenants, U. S. A., will not be convened until June next certainly; perhaps a little later.

A. H. P. asks: Should a non-commissioned officer or private, in charge of a squad armed with rifles, bring the squad to "port arms" before saluting? If so, in what cases and by what authority? Answer.—Yes. When passing the colors or any person entitled to compliment he salutes, first bringing his command to port arms. See Manual of Arms, page 31.

R. B. P. asks if W. R. Hearst, New York Journal, was appointed an ensign, U. S. N., by the President during Spanish-American war? Answer.—No.

R. R.—For information as to the Society of the Prisoners' Martyrs' Monument Association address Mr. S. V. White, 215 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

F. W. asks: Who nominates the candidate for the 1900 vacancy in the U. S. Naval Academy from the 11th District of Massachusetts, Congressman Sprague or his successor? Mr. Sprague goes out of office about Feb. 28, 1901. Answer.—The successor of Mr. Sprague makes the nomination.

J. S. S.—There will be a vacancy in the 5th Congressional District of Pennsylvania to West Point in 1901.

A. J. G.—There will be a vacancy to Annapolis from the 11th District of Missouri June 30, 1902. Write to the superintendent for circular giving full particulars as to examination for admission.

R. A. B. asks: Is a civilian residing on a military reservation in the State of Alabama any right to vote at the election? Answer.—The State of Alabama has ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the military reservation of Fort Gaines. The fact of the residence of a civilian within that reservation does not give him the right to vote at elections. In a political sense the land is no longer a part of the soil of the State, and the occupants of such land are not inhabitants of the State.

W. B. P.—Par. 77 of the regulations governing the uniform of the New York Guard provides for war service as follows: A diagonal half chevron of gold lace, one half inch wide, with piping on each side one-eighth of an inch wide, of cloth of the same color as the facings of the arm in which the enlisted man served, to be worn on both sleeves of the full dress coat only, and next the cuff.

D. M. A.—You can procure a list of army retirement from 1900 to 1895 for 25 cents, compiled by Capt. W. B. Hamilton, U. S. A., from "Recreation," 23 West 21st street, New York city.

A. D. C.—The act of Congress approved March 2, 1899 prescribes that no person in civil life shall hereafter be appointed a paymaster in the army until he shall have passed satisfactorily such examination as to his moral, mental, and physical qualifications as may be prescribed by the President; and no such person shall be appointed who is more than forty-four years of age, and that in case of the appointment of an officer who has served in similar capacity during the war with Spain and has demonstrated his moral, mental, and physical qualification for the position, then such examination shall not be required.

William Henry Jaques, late of the Navy, in the Forum for April discusses the subject of "Immediate Naval Needs." Among them he includes the Nicaragua Canal, a watercourse uniting the great lakes to the ocean, and the acquisition of adequate coaling stations, a stronger Navy and a larger merchant marine. The character of the Navy we should have and its equipment is considered at length. In another article in the same magazine Major T. W. Symons, C. E., U. S. A., considers more in detail, and in the light of excellent experience and study, the subject of canals from the Great Lakes to the sea. "All points considered," says Major Symons, "we cannot fail to conclude that the correct solution of the canal problem lies in the construction of a large canal through the State of New York generally along the line of the Erie Canal, of the largest size consistent with the natural and artificial conditions of the route."

Some mention was made in the Army and Navy Journal of March 17 of the plans which have been tentatively arranged by the Navy Department providing for the maintenance of a complete enlisted force. Secretary Long, in this connection, has recently ordered the establishment of a recruiting station in New York City in addition to that at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is believed that much excellent material for the Navy will be obtained at this station, as doubtless there are many men in New York willing and anxious to enlist in the service, who are not aware of the proximity of the recruiting station at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

(The Story as told by Kipling.)

Oh, Terence, dear, and did you hear the news that's going round.

The Shamrock's Erin's badge by law, where'er her foot is found.

From Bloemfontein to Ballybank 'tis ordered by the Queen.

We've won our right in open fight, the wearing of a green.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

A New York Herald despatch from Santiago says that an officer of the 8th Inf., while visiting the El Caney battle-field on March 16, discovered six graves of men of his regiment. The graves were in an obscure spot near where Capron's battery had been stationed, and were marked only by a cross on a tree. They were overlooked when the general disinterment was made, but the bodies were reported as reburied in Arlington.

From Cayey (P. R.) comes these bits of news: Major Eben Swift visited the place the other day preparing the camp for the Puerto Rican battalion. Cayey regrets the ordering away of Troop M, 5th Cav., which goes to Manati. In their year's stay the cavalrymen have made many friends. Lieut. Graham L. Johnson recently arrived to relieve Lieut. H. L. Wignore, ordered to Aricibo as collector of customs.

The San Juan (P. R.) "News" says that the cavalry drill of Troop C, 5th Cavalry, attracts many spectators. The drill is under the charge of 1st Lieut. N. F. McClure. The first half hour is given to regular troop drill consisting of the different movements. About a quarter of an hour is then consumed in sabre practice, at which the boys are becoming very expert. The next exercise is what the boys call "monkey drill," the mounting, dismounting, double mounting, etc. The "News" says the troop is composed of an unusually active and expert collection of cavalrymen.

The consolidated report of the Board of Charities of Puerto Rico for the week ending March 4, 1900, by Major John Van R. Hoff, Chief Surgeon, U. S. A., and President of the Board, shows 105 deaths, 2,623 sick and 84,467 indigent, in a population of 957,779. The number of rations issued was 575,286.

The Surgeon General of the Army has made public a statement showing the number of sick in the hospitals in Manila from January 20th to March 12th. This is the statement: Jan. 20, 2,540; Jan. 27, 2,387; Feb. 3, 2,051; Feb. 10, 1,630; Feb. 17, 1,613; Feb. 24, 1,531; March 3, 1,434; March 12, 1,287.

Brigadier General William A. Kobbe, U. S. V., has been appointed by General Otis Military Governor of the Province of Albay, Luzon, and of the Island of Catanduanes and temporarily of the island of Samar and Leyte. The troops under General Kobbe's command will immediately occupy the principal towns of these provinces.

Prompted by a suggestion originating with Col. James Parker, 42d Vols., the Lafayette Post, G. A. R., New York, has set on foot a movement to supply flags to the loyal subjects of the United States in the Philippines. It is believed that their distribution would inspire confidence and help to win the friendship of the natives. The War Department will take an active part in the work. Secretary Root has written a strong letter to Gen. Otis asking for his co-operation. An appropriation from Congress for the purchase of flags will be asked for, if it is found that the contingent fund cannot be used for this purpose.

The camp at Cayey, P. R., selected as the station of the Puerto Rican Battalion, has been named Camp Henry, in honor of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry.

General Wood has reported these deaths: James J. Galpin, prisoner, from G. 15th Inf., at Puerto Principe, March 1, of chronic asthma; contract nurse John H. Greely, at Santiago, March 5, of tuberculosis.

Major Allen, of the 43d Regiment, has been appointed Military Governor of the island of Samar, where Lukban, the former leader of the rebels in that locality, is still in the mountains. General Kobbe has opened twenty ports in the southern part of Luzon and in the islands of Samar and Leyte, the result of which is to stimulate trade there.

Private advices report the murder of Herman Lawson, a private in the 46th Inf., serving in the Philippines, by a comrade, John Connor. The quarrel arose over the refusal of Lawson to give Connor some smoking tobacco. Lawson, who was lying down, gave Connor the lie. At this Connor jumped on his breast and kicked him in the face until he became insensible. The matter was kept from the officers and the trouble between the men was thought to be ended, but on Jan. 20, at half past nine in the morning, Connor again entered the tent, and, pointing his gun, said to Groenberg and Colby, the other inmates of the tent, "Get out of here or I will shoot you all." He then took deliberate aim at Lawson and fired, the ball passing entirely through his head.

According to figures given out by Agoncillo, the Philippine agent in Paris, our losses between February and November, 1899, in the Philippines were 6,989 killed and 17,349 wounded. He gives no figures of losses by disease. If he had added those, the percentage would have been close to fifty, and we would have the world's record probably for mortality. Evidently the Filipino is an expert in teaching figures his own trick of lying. The big American soldier appears to the little Filipino, especially when the latter is on the run, as he usually is, as large as a Filipino platoon, and he no doubt multiplies his losses accordingly.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., March 27, 1900.

The last of the weekly rides by members of the Cavalry detachment previous to their departure for the tournament in Madison Square Garden, took place in the riding hall on March 24.

Mrs. Chamberlaine read a paper on "Carlotta" before the meeting of the Ladies' Reading Club on Thursday afternoon. The afternoon card club met at Mrs. Stuart's on Monday.

A very enjoyable cadet afternoon tea was given by Mrs. Bruff on Saturday afternoon from half after three until half after five o'clock. The tea was given for Miss Jessie Willson, of Ithaca, sister of Mrs. Hoffer, whose guest she is at present. The hostess was assisted by the following ladies: Misses Willson, Aiken, Bartholow, Sibley, Hinkley, Braden, Annie and Belle Davis, Anne Davis, Bessie Crane, Mesdames Kelly, Chamberlaine, Hoffer, McNeil, McCuen and Stuart. Mrs. Kelly poured coffee and Mrs. Chamberlaine served frappe. Among cadets present were: Cadets Morris, Morey, Gleanes, Jackson, Comly, Wood, Westervelt, Benjamin, Allen, Grant, W. S. Mumma, Hamilton, Pillsbury, Boer and Perkins, of the 1st Class; Johnston, Poole, Haskell, Canfield, Hayden, Bettison, Jordan, Lahm, Smith and Naylor, of the 2d, Hodges and Valliant, of the 3d, and Grant, of the 4th Class. The guests at the cadet hop in the evening were received by Mrs. Sands and Cadet Slatery. Among the number were: Miss Aiken, Miss Willson, Miss Huston, Miss Sibley, Miss Hinkley, Miss Bartholow and the Misses Davis.

Lieut. Hansom E. Ely, 22d Inf., en route to the Philippines and Lieut. Malin Craig, 6th Cav., have been among recent visitors. Relatives of Cadets Dunstan and Hinrichs have been among other visitors. Prof. Echols and Lieut. Averill, both of whom were operated on recently for appendicitis, have returned to their academic duties.

A recent editorial which appeared in the New York "Evening Post" contained strictures upon the Adjutant-General's Department, in which it is alleged that young men were appointed who had been convicted of drunkenness and cheating during their examinations for commissions in the Army, and "duly reported to the Adjutant-General's office by the officer in charge of the examination." This statement is not true. The sworn records of examination contain no such reports or remarks. The allegation is also made that "all but a few of the candidates failed either mentally or physically." At the outbreak of the war with Spain rigid requirements of the physical examination of recruits and candidates, which had prevailed during peace, were necessarily relaxed, but to a degree only. Many of the young men passed every requirement most creditably. Some passed the mental examination with high averages, but varied from the standard physically. These defects were usually questions of relative weight and height, or eyesight. The Army examinations require that, for a certain height a specific weight shall be attained. Questions of eyesight were usually adjusted by reference to specialists, and, where the defects could be corrected by glasses, the disqualification was, upon recommendation of the Surgeon-General, waived. Prior to March 2, 1899, the law fixed no requirements for candidates, the matter being left entirely to the discretion of the President, whose judgment and final orders of approval completed each case. In some instances, where young men had not the opportunity to prepare for the examination, failure to attain the required percentage was waived. All of those examined by the board in New York and appointed to the infantry during the war with Spain, have qualified on their subsequent examinations for promotion to the next grade. Those assigned to artillery and cavalry have not reached the top of the list. Fifty-three candidates were ordered before the New York board; forty-nine were examined, of whom thirty-nine received appointments. Several of the young men whose disqualifications were waived have been killed in battle in the Philippines.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

The St. Augustine "Tadler" of March 24 says: "Capt. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., arrived at the Ponce de Leon on Sunday from Cuba where he has been on duty recently. Mrs. Brownson and their two daughters, Miss Brownson and Miss Carrie Brownson, accompanied him to Philadelphia, where he goes to superintend the work on the battleship Alabama, which he will command on its completion. He has rendered distinguished services to this country, and is regarded as one of the most efficient and accomplished officers of the Navy."

We note the following among society items: A tea and reception was given by Lieut. John A. Tobin, U. S. N., retired, at the St. Augustine Golf Club House on March 20, in honor of Mr. W. V. Chapin, the newly-elected president of the club. Among the guests were Capt. Charles McKinstry, U. S. A., Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Schofield, Gen. William M. Wherry, U. S. A., retired, and Miss Wherry, Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Marcotte, and Capt. E. Williams, U. S. A., retired, Major Gen. Miles, commanding the Army, with Mrs. Miles, Col. Dana and Col. Pope of his staff recently made a short stay at Ormond, Fla. They delayed long enough for the General to visit St. Francis Barracks and the pool in the Casino, where en route several army friends met and enjoyed a chat with Mrs. Miles, who is as bright and charming as when Miss Sherman she was wooed and won by the handsome, brave young officer now commanding the Army. The party then went on in their private car to Palm Beach, where several days were spent.

Another recent arrival at St. Augustine was Paymaster George R. Venable, U. S. V., stationed at Pensacola, Fla., who stopped at the hotel Ponce de Leon.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 26.
Adjutant-General, Washington.
Sergeant Bruce Herzen, Troop M, 5th Cavalry, died March 23, bilious intermittent fever. DAVIS.

Havana, March 27.
Adjutant-General, Washington.
Death report, 25th, Pinar del Rio, William Timius, G. 1st Infantry, meningitis, died 25th. WOOD.

Manila, March 26.
Adjutant-General, Washington.
Killed—Luzon Island: 40th U. S. Vol. Inf., March 6, M. Tysarey, Co. B.; Edmond Bullock, artificer; Benett Blakely, Co. D.; Charles V. Huey, sergeant, Panay Island: 26th U. S. Vol. Inf., Feb. 26, at Pototan, Co. B, Philip H. Nolan.
Wounded: Luzon Island: 38th U. S. Vol. Inf., March 15, at Guenaca, Co. L, William D. Hoover, thigh; Noah Ewingate, buttock, moderate. Panay Island: 6th Inf., Feb. 24, at Tansanian, Co. C, George Hemphill, corporal, leg, severe; Horace Hutchinson, back, serious; Magruder Andros, knee, slight. 19th Inf., Jan. 28, at Cavitan, Co. C, Winfield S. Preston, arm, serious. Samar Island: 4d Vol. Inf., March 8, at Matuguinac, Co. H, Joseph W. Allport, corporal, abdomen, serious. OTIS.

In cabling this list Gen. Otis called attention to the fact that one man was beheaded while a prisoner of war. He was Mike Porgorzelski of Co. A, 43d Inf., and was among the troops sent to the island of Leyte to open the hemp ports. Two men of this company were killed in Leyte, Michael E. Corley being killed March 5 at LaPaz. Porgorzelski was made prisoner in an engagement with the insurgents and was beheaded March 11 at Dagami.

Bahia, March 26.
Secretary of Navy, Washington.
Chicago met with French steamer Bretagne disabled. Towed her here. The Montgomery has been directed to join Chicago at once. SCHLEY.

Manila, March 27.
Adjutant-General, Washington.
Deaths.—Malaria fever, February 22, Samuel Grimes, Co. G, 15th Inf.; March 21, Johnston H. Ray, Co. B, 37th Inf.; Chester Q. Dunn, Co. E, 34th Inf.; March 23, Charles Bleicher, Co. M, 21st Inf. From Wounds Received in Action—March 18, Joseph W. Allport, corporal, Co. H, 43d Inf.; alcoholism, March 17, Alexander S. Bruce, Co. B, 29th Inf.; drowned March 17, John F. Lynch, Co. E, 37th Inf.; Typhoid Fever—March 17, Frank Aarson, Co. C, 41st Inf.; March 16, William Knuckles, Co. E, 42d Inf.; March 19, Henry A. Sandman, Co. C, 42d Inf.; March 21, Daniel Knight, Co. K, 49th Inf.
Dysentery—March 17, Charles W. Sutton, Co. F, 42d Inf.; March 18, Sylvester F. Rothwell, sergeant, Co. F, 37th Inf.; Hugh McCall, Co. A, 18th Inf.; March 19, George Congo, Co. B, 27th Inf.; March 20, Edward G. Redday, Co. D, 15th Inf.; Cornelius E. Carter, Co. B, 24th Inf.; March 24, Peter M. Fallon, Co. D, 6th Inf.; March 21, Hurley B. Kellogg, Troop D, 4th Cav. Peritonitis—March 15, Alfred L. Rose, Co. I, 33d Inf., secondary operation; March 19, Depp Parker, musician, Co. I, 48th Inf. Variola—March 20, Clarence H. Thomas, corporal, Co. F, Signal Corps; March 22, George Xwer, Co. B, 25th Inf.; tuberculosis, March 20, Joseph Strickland, Co. H, 46th Inf.; March 22, William Linehan, Co. F, 5th Inf. OTIS.

ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

G. O. 34, MARCH 21, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
I.—The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, March 20, 1900.
By direction of the President, and under the provisions of par. 198 of the Regulations, the military post at Cayey, Puerto Rico, will hereafter be known and designated as Henry Barracks, in honor of the late Brig.-Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., who was Military Governor of Puerto Rico from Dec. 6, 1898, to May 8, 1899, and who died on Oct. 24, 1899.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Acting Secretary of War.
II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, clothing drawn in excess of allowance by soldiers discharged without honor will be taken up again on the returns of the quartermaster of the post at which the soldier may be serving, and if new will be reissued; otherwise, it will be transferred to the nearest clothing depot for use of general prisoners, unless the particular post may be the one at which prisoners are confined, in which case the clothing will be allowed to remain for use of such prisoners.

By command of Major-Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. —, MARCH —, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, March 27, 1900.
By direction of the President, the Department of the Pacific is discontinued and a military division to be known as the Division of the Philippines, comprising all the islands ceded to the United States by Spain by the Treaty of Paris, ratified April 11, 1899, is created, under command of Major-Gen. Elwell B. Otis, U. S. V., with headquarters in the City of Manila, who, in addition to command of the troops in the division, will continue to exercise the authority of Military Governor of the Philippine Islands; the division to be composed of the following departments:

Department of Northern Luzon, to include all that part of the island of Luzon north of the Provinces of Manila, Morong and Infanta, the same being the Provinces of Abra, Bontoc, Benguet, Bataan, Bulacan, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Isabela de Luzon, Lepanto, La Union, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Ecija, Principe, Pangasinan, Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales, and all the islands in the Philippine Archipelago north of Manila Bay and the provinces above named.

Major-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of this department.

Department of Southern Luzon, to include all the remaining part of the island of Luzon, the same including the following provinces: Albay, Batangas, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Cavite, Infanta, La Laguna, Manila and Morong; and all islands of the Philippine Archipelago which lie south of the south line of the Department of Northern Luzon, as above described, including the island of Polillo, and north of a line passing south-easterly through West Pass of Apo to the twelfth parallel of north latitude; thence easterly along said parallel to 124 degrees 10 minutes east of Greenwich, but including the entire island of Masbate; thence northerly through San Bernardino Straits.

Major-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of this department.

Department of the Visayas, to include all islands south of the southern line of the Department of Southern Luzon and east of longitude 124 degrees 45 minutes east of Greenwich and north of the ninth parallel of latitude, excepting the island of Mindanao and all islands east of the Straits of Surigao.

Brig.-Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of this department.

Department of Mindanao and Jolo, to include all the remaining islands of the Philippine Archipelago.

Brig.-Gen. William A. Kobbe, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of this department.

The division commander will designate the places for the several department headquarters, and will also assign the necessary staff officers and make such disposition of troops as in his judgment will best meet the requirements of the service in the division.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Major-Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

General order 35, March 27, H. Q. A., A. G. O., amends paragraph 1020 A Army Regulations by giving civilian employees of Army at remote points permission of purchase from quartermaster of articles of clothing.

General order 36, March 27, H. Q. A., A. G. O., gives proceeding of court-martial in the case of Capt. Harry Walsh, 47th Inf. The sentence of dismissal was commuted by the President to a reprimand and forfeiture of pay for six months.

General order 37, March 27, H. Q. A., A. G. O., publishes proceeding of court-martial of Robert Porter, civil employee quartermaster's department at Bantia, Philippines, charged with rape. Finding guilty. The sentence of hanging was commuted by the President to twenty years' hard labor.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Amos A. Kimball, A. Q. M. G., U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Barnes, Deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A.; and Major John B. Bellinger, Q. M. U. S. V., appointed to meet April 5, 1900, at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the subjects relating to the transfer and disbursement of public funds, the rendition of accounts therefor, and the preparation and payment of transportation vouchers by officers of the Quartermaster's Department, with a view to improve the present system relating to these matters. (March 27, W. D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Tully McCrea, 5th Art.; Major John P. Story, 7th Art.; Major George A. Cornish, 15th Inf.; Capt. John L. Phillips, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; and 1st Lieut. Charles F. Crain, 15th Inf., recorder. (March 27, W. D.)

G. O. 543, MARCH 9, 1900, NAVY DEPT.

In view of the decision of the comptroller of the treasury in the case of an enlisted man appointed a commissioned officer, and that of the Secretary of the Navy in the case of an enlisted man appointed a paymaster's clerk, the following general order is published for the information and guidance of all persons concerned: "When enlisted men accept commissions in the Navy or appointments as paymaster's clerks, their enlistments terminate on the date of taking the oath under such commissions or appointments, and service thereunder for longer period than four months bars them from all benefits of previous enlisted service in computing increased pay under subsequent enlistments."

G. O. 544, MARCH 12, 1900, NAVY DEPT.

The attention of the service is invited to G. O. 544, of Jan. 4, 1899, and to the instructions contained on page 3 of the appendix to the report of the Bureau of Navigation, Dec. 1, 1899. Few replies having been received to G. O. 505, the department directs that all officers at present in the service, who have not already done so, shall immediately comply with G. O. 505, or state in writing in the form prescribed in the last paragraph of said order that they have no changes or additions to suggest for the appendix to the report of the Bureau of Navigation. Commanders in chief of stations, commanders of navy yards, and all others in command will be held responsible for the compliance of their subordinates with this order.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

"The Franco-German War, 1870-71," is the title of a comprehensive history of that struggle, in a large volume of nearly 700 pages containing many illustrations, published by Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., of London, and in this country by the Macmillan Company. In its make-up many have had a part. The German original is by the generals and other officers who took part in the campaign; and it is translated and edited by Major-Gen. J. F. Maurice, C. B., commanding Woolwich District; Capt. Wilfred J. Long, King's Royal Rifles, and A. Sonnenschein, editor of "The British Fleet." General Maurice, in his preface, speaks of the war at the starting point of the present period and of the career of Germany as a force in the world's history. General interest in the struggle has been overshadowed heretofore by the mass of military detail involved in its history, making the official record a necessary text book for soldiers, but also necessitating a more general history. The authors of the present history are all of European reputation in political and military literature.

The book opens with an account of the origin of the war, by Dr. Julius von Pfugk-Hartung, keeper of the Royal Archives, etc. He sketches the secular relationship of France and Germany, the earlier development in France of national unity and strength, the appalling weakness produced in Germany by the Thirty Years' War, the internal struggles between Protestantism and Ultra-Montanism, between the rival houses of Hohenzollern and Habsburg, and the tendency of the smaller German powers to seek protection from France against the aggression of both the two dominant houses. He treats his subject with great fairness and impartiality. Lieut.-Gen. A. von Boguslawski takes up an account of the armies and war material, showing the overconfidence developed in France by the reawakening of the Napoleonic ideal and by several successful campaigns, which led to an eagerness for a war with Germany for which the French Army was not really prepared. The strength of the French Army in 1870 is estimated at 567,000 men, but only 336,500 were available for the field. Germany, on the other hand, had an army thoroughly prepared for war with an available field force of 462,300 infantry, 56,800 cavalry and 1,584 guns; and a garrison and reserve force of 297,500 infantry, 25,890 cavalry, 40,500 artillery and 462 guns.

The military history of the war is opened by Major-Gen. A. von Pfister, with the story of the German march to the Rhine and mobilization which was practically that of a whole people. He describes the opening skirmish at Saarbrücken with an apparent advantage to the French followed by a crushing though costly defeat inflicted by the Germans at Weissenburg, in which the French lost 2,300 men and the Germans about 1,500.

A chapter on the battle of Worth follows. Spichern, Vionville and Mars-la-Tour are described by Gen. H. von Kretschman, Metz and St. Privat-la-Montagne by Colmar, Baron von der Goltz Pasha, Lieutenant-General and Turkish Marshal; and the army of the Meuse and Sedan by Lieut.-Col. M. Exner, Director of the Royal Saxon War Archives. Gen. A. von Holleben, Governor of Mainz, takes up the investment of Paris, and the campaigns of the first German Army in the north of France are recorded by Major W. Bigge, teacher at the War Academy. Other chapters by distinguished officers are: "Orléans," "From Vendôme to Le Mans," "Strassburg, Belfort, Pontarlier," and "The Guerrilla Warfare in the Districts in Rear of the German Armies." "The Fleet and the Coast," is by Post-Capt. A. Stenzel.

Dr. Th. Flath, professor (retired) at the State School of St. Afra in Meissen, devotes a chapter to the political history and events of the war. The civil history is described by A. von Werner, professor and director of the Royal High School of Art, and by Dr. J. von Pfugk Hartung, in chapters on "Versailles and the Headquarters" and "The Return from the War." A thorough general index and a military index completes the volume.

The Boers have so entirely realized the altered conditions caused by the extension of the range of fire of their weapons that a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," London, states that one in every four of these farmers carries a good field-glass slung over his shoulder, the owners of the field-glasses conching in their turn those who have none, as to the point beyond the range of clear vision at which they are to aim.

A London correspondent writes: "I candidly admit I see no way at the present juncture for peace with the Boers to be brought about. After the publication of the messages between the two Presidents and Lord Salisbury nothing can really be done. The fight must be fought to a finish. However we may regret it, however we may resent its having taken place, there seems no way else to prepare the ground for a settlement. The Government cannot offer independence now, after having declared that it will be swept away. That would destroy its influence altogether and insure its disastrous defeat at the polls."

The following is the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the Navy as shown by the records of the Bureau of Construction and Repair for March 1: Battleships—Kearsarge, 99 per cent.; Kentucky, 98 per cent.; Illinois, 75 per cent.; Alabama, 93 per cent.; Wisconsin, 88 per cent.; Maine, 22 per cent.; Missouri, 1 per cent.; Ohio, 15 per cent. Sheathed Protected Cruisers—Albany, 99 per cent.; Denver, 0 per cent.; Des Moines, 0 per cent.; Chattanooga, 0 per cent.; Galveston, 0 per cent.; Tacoma, 0 per cent.; Cleveland, 0 per cent. Monitors—Arkansas, 19 per cent.; Connecticut, 41 per cent.; Florida, 25 per cent.; Wyoming, 43 per cent. Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Bainbridge, 45 per cent.; Barry, 45 per cent.; Chauncey, 45 per cent.; Dale, 64 per cent.; Decatur, 63 per cent.; Hopkins, 37 per cent.; Hull, 36 per cent.; Lawrence, 85 per cent.; MacDonough, 83 per cent.; Paul Jones, 70 per cent.; Perry, 70 per cent.; Preble, 70 per cent.; Stewart, 15 per cent.; Truxtun, 9 per cent.; Whipple, 9 per cent.; Worden, 0 per cent. Torpedo Boats—Stringham, 96 per cent.; Goldsborough, 98 per cent.; Bailey, 80 per cent.; Bagley, 15 per cent.; Barney, 15 per cent.; Biddle, 5 per cent.; Blakely, 77 per cent.; DeLong, 77 per cent.; Nicholson, 46 per cent.; O'Brien, 46 per cent.; Shubrick, 76 per cent.; Stockton, 84 per cent.; Thornton, 76 per cent.; Tingey, 43 per cent.; Wilkes, 85 per cent. Submarine Torpedo Boats—Plunger, 85 per cent.

NEW CLASSIFICATION OF WAR SHIPS.

Mr. Fred. T. Jane, in the London Engineer, suggests a new classification of the power of naval vessels, from which he deduces the following comparison:

Rate.	England.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	F. G. R.	Total.
	Bldg.	Bldg.	Bldg.	Bldg.	Bldg.	Bldg.
1st	13-14	5-2	0-0	4-4	9-6	
2d	12-10	4-0	7-7	8-6	19-13	
3d	10-4	14-10	0-1	2-2	16-13	
4th	42-0	15-4	13-0	10-0	38-4	
5th	25-0	24-1	9-0	6-6	39-7	
6th	53-0	7-0	2-0	3-3	12-3	
7th	29-2	11-0	13-2	4-0	28-2	
Tot.	184-30	80-17	44-10	37-21	161-48	

He says: "Speaking generally, a first-rate ship has had to conform to most of the following conditions:—

"(a) The vitals so protected that no projectile stands much chance of reaching them, even at close range.

"(b) The main armament must consist of the most powerful armor-piercing guns. These must have central loading positions, and be generally not liable to be easily put out of action by small shell.

"(c) The secondary armament must be well protected and powerful.

"(d) The ship must generally be able to beat down the fire of a ship in a lower class.

"Germany, it will be noted, has no ships of the first rate; excellent though the Kaiser Friedrich III. class may be in some ways, yet they have no guns capable of delivering vital blows, and their secondary armament is terribly at the mercy of a big shell bursting beneath them. These two defects are held to disqualify them, though it must not be held too heavily to discount their value against first-raters. It will, however, be noted that many of the ships in the second rate are only slightly inferior to the preceding class.

"Seven of the British, and six of the French, are often called first-class by courtesy, though any vessels of the second rate ought to smash them easily.

"Given equal personnel, an action between any two ships of the same rate should be impossible to forecast with certainty, while if the rates differ the result should be certain. In the lower rates some of the peers may appear startling—the Inflexible and Dupuy de Lôme, for instance. Yet though the former, if she hit, would demolish the latter, yet the Dupuy could do the same thing by a shell fire beyond range of the Inflexible's big guns. Ability to ram or to torpedo should be hers alone. Each runs grave risks from the other. Again, the Tonant and Astraea are rated together. It is hardly likely that they would meet in war in a fleet action, if they did, the total fighting value of them to their fleets may be called the same. The speed and quick-fire lacked by the one is met by the lack of protection on the part of the other. One is nearly all defence, the other nearly all offence. Nothing is clearly known as yet as to which, in the absence of both offence and defence combined, is best. There must be individual theories. In this rating we steer clear of theories."

A "Memoir of Hayward Augustus Harvey," by his sons, gives portraits and an interesting account of the life, the ancestry and some of the inventions of the discoverer of the Harvey process for the treatment of steel and steel armor. Mr. Harvey was the son of General Thomas W. Harvey, of the New York National Guard, who in a brief biography of him is described as one of the most remarkable men of the first half of the century, a pioneer in mechanical invention and in the application of original devices in automatic machinery.

The son, Hayward A. Harvey, was noted for his generosity, his courtesy and consideration to others, and his business probity. His death occurred in August, 1893. Among the anecdotes given of him is the following, illustrating his method of approaching a mechanical problem: He asked one of his sons, "How would you go to work to invent a machine for accomplishing certain results?" The answer was, "I would look up what had been done by others, in encyclopedias and other authorities, obtaining as thorough a knowledge as possible of the art." "If I should begin in that way," Mr. Harvey said, "I would never make an invention. I would never get out of the beaten tracks. No, I should solve the problem in my own way first, and then find out what others had done in the same field; and it has usually turned out that I have solved the problem by an entirely original and usually a simpler method." In an appendix to the memoir, nearly four pages are filled with a list of patents granted to him, and four more with a list of United States and foreign warships fitted with Harvey armor.

General Ilvasky, late division commander of Grodno and formerly commander of the Emperor's Cossacks at St. Petersburg, and several other Cossack officers, for long and systematic misappropriations of regimental funds and for forgery, have been sentenced to degradation, loss of all civil rights and exile to Siberia. Forty-three officers and officials of the Russian Navy are now on trial in Sebastopol on charges involving bribery and corruption in connection with ordering supplies for the Black Sea fleet. The Czar is making a determined effort to suppress the corruption so prevalent in the various departments of his Government. Success will add greatly to the efficiency of Russian civil and military administration.

Colonel Dulier, who says he is the inventor of the khaki uniform, is a native of Belgium, and has lived in England for the last twenty years. He served in the English army in Egypt. "In 1882," he says, "I was attached to the British cavalry staff in Egypt. It was while holding this position that I invented khaki. Necessity was the mother of this, as it has been of all inventions. I was robbed of all my uniforms, and I cast about in despair for a substitute. Good luck would have it that I came across the very material of which this coat here is made. It is, as you will see, a kind of whipcord, and though it is not exactly the same color as the stuff worn by our troops, it is, to my mind, even better in that respect, being more nearly the color of African soil. This stuff I gave to a little Italian tailor to make into a uniform for me, and I was very soon converted in appearance into the yeoman that you see daily in the streets, including the leggings, though mine had buttons, and the lace boots."

BRITON AND BOER.

English observers are taking comfort to themselves at the prospect of the near approach of the South African winter which covers the months included in our summer. As far as weather is concerned this is the South African fall. The grass is drying and there will be no more until October. The Boers have been in the habit of beginning their campaign against the natives in October and remitting fighting during their winter months.

Still the English should certainly have the advantage during the coming months as they do not depend, as do their enemies to a large extent, on what they pick up by the way. Irregular troops, with an imperfect commissariat, will encounter difficulties unknown to a well-organized and well-equipped army such as England has. Sheridan and other cavalry leaders in this country solved the Indian problem by pursuing their enemy relentlessly during the winter months. They attacked and destroyed their camps, and compelled them to choose between surrender and starvation.

The Englishman may find it less difficult to travel over the sandy veldt in winter than during the parching heat of summer when the broiling sun enervates him, the glaring reflection from the greyish yellow sand blinds him, the flying dust parches his throat in a land where water is scarce and difficult to procure.

The Boers have shown the weakness of their volunteer organization in their inability to attack or to follow their brilliant defensive with aggressive returns, but they well understood the art of holding an enemy at bay. They have made elaborate preparations for a final stand for the defence of their capital, and if they persist in their determination to fight to the end there is every indication that each step in the British progress toward their final line of defence will be hotly contested.

Aside from the capture of Cronje with his band British victories have been the occupation of places from which the enemy has departed in season to escape the pressure of overwhelming numbers. The management of military matters under Roberts and Kitchener is such an improvement on that preceding it as to give just ground for hopeful anticipations, that is all.

ROBBER BANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A member of Co. H, 17th U. S. Inf., writing from San Carlos, P. I., Feb. 6, 1900, in speaking of the raids made by robber bands and other experiences there, says:

"Tuesdays and Saturdays the traveling merchants hold market here, and then go on to Calasio and Dagupan. Last Tuesday the ladrones met them on the road and plundered right and left. Lieut. Carr determined to put a stop to this work, and on Saturday morning, very early, a squad went out to meet the merchants. They concealed themselves in the bull carts, and the men started into town as usual. When two miles from here, 14 ladrones suddenly appeared and made a dash for the carts.

"They got the greatest surprise of their lives. Our boys leaped from the carts and gave them several volleys. It was not daylight, so their aim was not good, but they killed one, wounded several and captured four horses. The rest, being well mounted, made their escape. "This morning we went out at 4.30, and two of us volunteered for the trip. Much to our disgust, not a ladrone showed up, and the carts came in unmolested. I mean to go out every Tuesday and Saturday until I get a crack at a ladrone, if it takes six months. Their cruel crimes have put them where they will be hunted like wild beasts."

The French army has lately been making experiments with still-walking. They are found to be serviceable not only in placing telegraph wires in very rough country, but also as a means of quickly ascertaining where a river can be safely forded by troops. The still-man, by the aid of his lengthened legs, can measure the depth of the water with great ease and precision. He can feel about for the shallow places and thus lead the way. A few soldiers, observes the Westminster Gazette, expert in the use of stilts might have been of service to our commanders in South Africa, where the watercourses are strategic obstacles of great advantage to the enemy.

A correspondent of the "Commercial Advertiser," writing from Havana recently, sets forth the results accomplished by the Cuban Orphan Society, largely aided by the Episcopal church of New York. What has been done is only a beginning, it is stated, and what is needed most is large industrial schools, established for temporary purposes only, and for this purpose a million dollars could be invested to the best advantage during the next six months. Such schools, scattered through the provinces would afford discipline and instruction to orphan children, giving them a means of livelihood and fitting them for respectable and useful lives. To-day there is no proper provision in Cuba for a refractory, but not wicked, child; there is no place for a blind, deaf or deficient child, and there are a few places giving a pretense of a practical industrial education to homeless boys.

A correspondent writes us from Cebu, P. I., complaining of the irregular mails from Manila to that place. Sometimes they are two weeks apart, and again a month intervenes. There is no regular mail service between the two places, and "any old boat" seems to be the rule in the despatching of mails. The 19th Infantry has been in Cebu since Sept. 18, 1898, and the men have come to consider themselves almost out of the world, so scarce is the news from home. We notice in the Manila papers frequent accounts of the providing of new postal cars for the mail service in Luzon, and perhaps in due time the postal authorities will get around to the improvement of the inter-island mail communication.

"What's that ugly, yellowish-brown thing you have on, Dorothy?"
"Ugl? This is my new khaki coat."
"It is? Oh, how lovely!"—Chicago Record.

The officers of the Mafeking garrison were at mess—and what a mess!
"Cheer up, lads," remarked Colonel Baden-Powell, taking his second helping of mule steak. "We might be worse off."

"Indeed? I can't imagine it," growled the dyspeptic major.
"Well, just fancy our diet if the automobile had been introduced here.—Collier's Weekly.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

We have received from Lieut. Charles Braden, U. S. A., (retired), a reply to the strictures upon his preparatory school contained in the annual report of the superintendent of the Military Academy and referred to in the Journal of March 17. Lieut. Braden says: "Nearly 200 officers in the service, a score of graduates in civil life and about 140 cadets now at West Point have attended my school, either as candidates for the Academy or to study for commissions in the Army. It certainly will be news to them that their instruction consisted merely of going over a lot of questions asked at preliminary examinations and then loafing around town! Two-thirds of my former pupils would not be there were they had they not attended my school or some other preparatory school. They will recall the six hours a day spent in the school room and in many instances the three to eight hours a day in addition studying and working out problems and examples which were carefully examined the next day and explanations and instruction given where required. In giving his opinion as to the reasons for so many failures to pass the entrance examination Col. Mills says: 'I think a great many of the candidates who come here are overworked and become rattled, especially those boys at Highland Falls.' The facts show just the contrary, for nearly all who are here from three to four months pass. The failures are principally among those who do not study here. Take the last four examinations. In March, 1899, all from my school passed; in June, 1899, out of sixty-one candidates twelve failed. One was an intentional failure and six others had been with me less than six weeks; in September, 1899, one out of thirteen failed; at this year's March examination one failed out of thirty-five examined. This upsets the 'overworked' theory. How about the failures of candidates examined at other posts? Are not these boys examined in the presence of officers in uniform, or have the West Point officers a more 'overawing' appearance? Col. Mills's theory would be all right if the examinations were oral and the candidates required to stand up before the grizzled veterans of the Academic Board. The many would be scared, rattled or overawed. All who entered West Point up to 1866 had to face the music in this manner, but now the examinations are written, ample time being given for each subject."

ITEMS ON SOUTH AFRICA.

The temporary reverses sustained by Great Britain have induced German politicians to ask themselves what would be the position of their own country if the British Empire encountered, either in South Africa or anywhere else, a really serious disaster. Already the imperceptible relaxation of the standing influence exerted by Great Britain upon the mutual antagonisms of Continental Powers, has introduced a disturbing element into international politics. Hence the German Press is turning from indiscriminate denunciation of the South African policy of Great Britain to discussing her military blunders.

There is a curious story going the round of London clubs just now to the effect that the authorities in Pall Mall asked for tenders for iron camp bedsteads, and received one from a contractor for some 10,000, which was accepted. The contractor, however, had to manufacture the sample according to War Office pattern—a pattern, by the way, which dates back to 1808. The manufacturer offered to supply the latest type of single bedstead with wire mattress and wood frame. The difference in weight and in comfort would have been great, and in price amounted to as much as \$2.00 a bedstead; but it is almost needless to add the War Office held to the old pattern.

Colonel Thornycroft, who commands the body of irregular horse bearing his name, is forty years of age, stands 6 feet 3 inches in his stockings, and is proportionately massive in physique. He joined the Royal Scots Fusiliers, some twenty-one years ago, and soon saw service in the Zulu war. Then in the Boer war which followed, he contracted malarial fever, from which he was laid up in the capital of the Transvaal for three months. Thence he went with his regiment to India, where he was stationed in various districts for thirteen years. At the outbreak of hostilities he was ordered to South Africa, and within a few days of his arrival at Pietermaritzburg, General White commissioned him to raise a corps of mounted infantry in Natal, and gave him the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Within a short time he raised 500 men and horses, a force which he later increased to 800. His family sent him two Maxim quick-firing guns with all fittings and a supply of ammunition at a cost of \$6,500, socks and other comforts for his men, and a check for \$2,500 to enable him to get any extra equipment he might require without having to wait for the delays of red-tape. The prominent part he has played in the present campaign is, of course, a matter of history.

A correspondent of the London "Telegraph" says: "Hard in South Africa is it to say whether the fierce heat or the dust is worse to bear. You noticed, of course, in that cheery New Year's message which the Ninth Lancers and the other regiments at the front sent home to their comrades and the British public, that the Ninth Lancers declared they were 'living on the finest sand, washed down by Chateau Modder.' It is dust and sand normally everywhere thereabout. I have seen in that region four or five whirlwinds simultaneously hurling along huge inverted cones of sand and dust. Washing is a farce, for five minutes after the operation the most credulous man in camp will not believe you have washed for a week. Notwithstanding these discomforts, the men are in wonderful health and spirits, for whatever one may say of South Africa, its atmosphere cannot be called depressing."

A despatch from Pretoria, March 16, says: "The Chief of the Intelligence Department, Molengraaf, announces that the Federal losses, prior to the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, were: Killed, 677; wounded, 2,129. Accidents, sickness and other disabling causes, he asserts, bring the total to 4,351." Speaking of the receipt in London of the news of Cronje's depot our service contemporary, the Admiralty and Horse Guard's Gazette says: "The most ridiculous scenes took place in London on the receipt of the news. Drunken men, such as would tremble and fly at the mere appearance of an armed enemy, stood at street corners bellowing forth mock military words of command. One might have imagined that, instead of 4,000 men surrendering to 50,000, news of another Marathon had come over the wires, and that another Athens was celebrating victory over another Persian."

Complaints of English ordnance are by no means limited to guns employed in South Africa. It is said, for example, that foreign heavy quick-fire guns bear about eight times the number of rounds that English guns bear before the shooting is seriously affected, and this is set down mainly to adoption of the increasing twist of rifling instead of the uniform. When stating this fact the "Engineer" adds: "On the whole, we are inclined

to think that while there is little substantial ground for saying positively that our guns wear faster than others, there is some reason to fear that it may be so to a certain extent. All guns certainly wear out terribly fast, especially the large calibres of guns. Beyond this fact we cannot see ground for condemning our authorities for being behind hand. Certainly in the great fact of the development of riband or wire wound guns, we are the first of all; thus, we have, weight for weight, greater strength against rupture. With regard to stress imposed on a gun, it is necessary to guard against accepting the high velocities and consequent energies given in tables. In some cases they are only calculated for guns which are "projected," but have not been made; in others they have been obtained from a new gun, and the gun is often kept a long time without firing more than a very few rounds."

VETERINARY CORPS FOR THE ARMY.

The Committee on Army Legislation of the American Veterinary Association call attention in a pamphlet to the need of increased veterinary service in the Army. The United States stands alone among the principal civilized countries of the world in having no organization of a veterinary service for the care of its Army animals.

Senator Kenney of Delaware said recently in introducing a bill for the organization of a Veterinary Corps: "I venture the assertion that had we had a properly and well organized veterinary corps during the late war with Spain upon which had rested the responsibility for the selection and care of Army animals and inspection of meat for our soldiers many thousands of dollars would have been saved to the Government, and the deplorable condition now existing in the War Department would never have been." A committee report to the Veterinary Association states that "the present veterinary service of the Army is undoubtedly a disgrace to an enlightened and progressive country. In our short war with Spain the Government corals became hot beds for the production and dissemination of glanders, and the efforts to check this disease were in some cases so crude that they might provoke a smile of derision on the countenance of our enemies, but could only bring a blush of shame and indignation to the face of a humane American citizen. At one place in Florida weeks of time were spent in testing the animals with mallein, and yet horses which showed unmistakable symptoms of glanders upon the most superficial examination were not separated from the healthy ones, and nose-bags were used indiscriminately. Injured and sick horses went without treatment because the veterinarians lacked medicines, instruments, instructions and authority."

NAVAL ITEMS.

Among the interesting relics recently secured by the Confederate Museum at Richmond, Va., is the main shaft of the old frigate Merrimac, or as she was renamed by the Confederate authorities, the Virginia. The shaft is much worn and rust eaten, but shows that it was originally a fine piece of work. It bears an inscription to the effect that it was the propeller shaft of the Virginia and that in the engagements with the U. S. S. Minnesota and Monitor the victory remained with the Confederates.

Work on the floating steel dry dock for Algiers, opposite New Orleans, is making fair progress at the contractors' works, but it will not be prepared for installation until some time late in the present year.

The U. S. Naval clothing factory at the New York Navy Yard is in charge of Paymaster Hiram E. Drury, U. S. N. An immense amount of work is being turned out from this clothing factory, and the fact that all of the clothing, thick and thin, for the Naval service is manufactured at this factory is warrant for the statement that it is one of the largest tailoring establishments in the world. Not only does the regular naval force get its supply of clothing here, but a large quantity is annually made for the use of the Naval Reserve in the various States possessing such a valuable adjunct to the Navy.

As showing the necessity for more commissioned officers in the line of the Navy may be noted the fact that on the flagship Iowa a naval cadet is standing regular deck duty as watch and division officer, relieving and being relieved by commissioned officers, in one or two cases, old enough to be his father.

The William R. Trigg Company of Richmond, Va., has recently concluded a contract with the Babcock and Wilcox Boiler Company for the installation, complete in all details, of the boilers of that type in the cruiser Galveston, now under construction at their works. This decision was only arrived at after an exhaustive discussion of the matter of boilers by the company, and it is understood that quite all of the cruisers of the Galveston class are to be provided with boilers of this type.

"The Squadron of Admiral Cervera, by Captain Victor M. Concas y Palu," has been distributed to the Naval service from the office of Naval Intelligence and is proving very interesting reading, especially to those who were fortunate enough to be actors in the drama of which the gallant captain writes. The applications for this monograph have been so numerous that the office of Naval Intelligence finds itself unable to satisfy a moiety of those desiring the pamphlet, but it is hoped that Congress will authorize an additional number for distribution.

The Portsmouth, Va., "Star" said in a recent editorial: "It is not only an absurdity, but an injury that mail matter from here to the navy yard must be addressed to Norfolk. It is an absurdity because the yard is here and is not at Norfolk. It is an injury because it prevents the growth and development of the city. A city needs advertisement. The better it is known abroad, the more frequently it is mentioned for growth and progress, the more persons are inclined to visit it for business or pleasure. Visitors, social or commercial, give a tremendous impetus to the growth of a city. The city that is obscured in the dispatches to the newspapers and ignored by the official correspondence of the great departments at Washington, cannot thrive as it should thrive. Its progress is at the expenditure of double the amount of money and labor that a more justly treated city gets. That is the position of Portsmouth. So far as the great departments at Washington are concerned, Portsmouth has no more connection with the naval hospital and navy yard here than if they were at Kittery, Maine."

A private in Co. D, 26th Inf., writing to his relatives in Troy from the Philippines, states that his company has been in five battles, and relates some thrilling experiences he has had. He says the soldiers have plenty to eat and like the life very well. He states that the insurgents are poor fighters when it comes to fighting in the open. They run. They are poor marksmen and do but little damage to the Americans. One of their methods of annoying the American soldiers is to sneak up in the night and fire on the outposts and then sneak away again.

CHANGES IN MODERN WAR.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

Mr. Julian Ralph's fine pen-picture of the war in South Africa as it really is should be a revelation to the arm-chair critic at home. In picturesque phrase he says that the inactivity at the Modder River has been caused, not by the enemy or our own necessities, but by modern weapons, which have reduced the military science of Wellington, Napoleon and Moltke to absolute ineffectiveness. Had Lord Methuen been able to follow up the battle of Belmont he could have prevented the Boers entrenching themselves at Magersfontein; but as they would at once have fallen back on Spytfontein their end would have been served equally well. Pluck and dash in face of magazine rifles and artillery are wasted, for one man behind breastworks is a match for at least ten of the enemy. Hence frontal attacks in these days spell nothing but disaster. Magersfontein is simply a system of trenches raised on a wide plain; nevertheless, it is impregnable to European science. It can only be taken by starving its defenders out or attacking them in the rear. That the foe is seldom or never visible is another trying condition to an army trained as ours has been.

Mr. Ralph says that a few score Boers were seen after Belmont and a number after Graspan, but while an engagement is going on they are absolutely invisible, and there is now no black veil of smoke to reveal their whereabouts. At Modder River our men did not know whether the enemy was on the north or south side of the river, and many of them have never yet seen a Boer. Such facts as these are illuminating. For the first time, two forces equally well armed by modern science have come into collision, only to prove what the world believed to be impossible is a fact. The armies of Europe, which looked so formidable on paper and on the parade ground, will have to unlearn as much as they will have to learn. When peace is declared in South Africa the finest fighting machine in the world will not be the German Army, but the British Army. Intelligence, transport, money and staying power are likely to be the great factors in the wars of the future, brute courage and dash sinking further into the background. An army will not only have to "move on its belly," but it will have to fight on its belly.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS IN PERSIA.

The Russian Government has evidently made up its mind to set to work in earnest in Persia. The Turkestan "Gazette" announces that Russia has already begun to construct a line of railway from Julfa, a suburb of Isfahan, to Tabriz and thence to Hamadan, 100 miles W. S. W. of Teheran, and also a branch line in continuation from Hamadan to Teheran. This Russian line will be continued eventually via Isfahan and Kerman to Bender Abbas. Several officers of the Russian General Staff are superintending the work of construction, and have a few regiments of Cossacks at their disposal. It is believed that this new line to Bender Abbas will be ready for traffic in 1903. This direction has been chosen for the projected railway because it seemed the most advantageous to Russia both from economic and strategic points of view. The end in view before Russia's steadily pursued policy, both in Asia Minor and in Persia, is that of acquiring an outlet to the sea on the southern coastline of Persia, so that it may become mistress of the great trade routes which lead to India and the far East. At the same time Russia will make a point of taking no steps which eventually could be of any service to Turkey. To this end there will be no railway communication brought about either with the rivers Tigris or Euphrates or even with Bushire, but solely with Bender Abbas, since Russia considers that place the political, commercial and strategic centre of Persia. If Russia succeeds in building this line of railway across Persia to the Indian Ocean, then not only will Persia cease to exist as an independent power, but the best interests of Great Britain and its Indian Empire are bound to be seriously menaced in course of time.

"The Transvaal Outlook," by Albert Stickney, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, is a very interesting and striking monograph on the Anglo-Boer war. The difficulties encountered by the British Army, the question of transportation and the character of the theatre of war are all described by Mr. Stickney with a clearness which is certainly the result of much hard and conscientious study. The topography of the country is illustrated by several carefully executed maps which show details not found in maps hitherto published. The hard task of supplying an army advancing into an enemy's country is thoroughly discussed, and in this connection the references to incidents in General Sherman's vigorous campaign are frequent and felicitous.

All may not share in the strong pro-Boer sympathy expressed by the author, but none can deny that the purely military part of the book has been treated with great ability. The style is attractive, and even those readers not particularly interested in military subjects will enjoy reading this book because of its logic, the historical incidents related and the very happy way in which facts and figures are set forth in the course of the argument. "The Transvaal Outlook" is a valuable contribution to modern history. Mr. Stickney has made the mistake of indulging in some prophecies which the event has not justified. Speaking of the British mistakes Mr. Stickney says: "The simple fact is, that a large number of British Army officers who hold the positions of high command are so ignorant of the most elementary rules and principles of the art of modern warfare that they neglect all the ordinary precautions that would be adopted in a campaign against any alert enemy on any military field. It is not that the Boers have been remarkably wily, but that the British officers have been remarkably stupid and ignorant."

It is found that the majority of the British soldiers wounded in South Africa get well so quickly that they go back to the fighting forces. On an average out of a hundred-wounded men brought to hospital, fifteen die in the field hospital, or between the field hospital and the base, or in the ship coming home; twenty-six are permanently disabled by their wounds, and after coming home are discharged from the Army; fifty-nine recover so rapidly that many are sent from hospital to the front in a short time, and the remainder become well enough, sooner or later, to continue their work as soldiers. During the Crimean war 11,515 Englishmen were admitted to hospital, suffering either from wounds or disease. Out of these 6,439 were sent back to duty, 3,318 were invalided home, and 1,758 died in the hospitals or the ships.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

We give the following information for the benefit of our readers wishing to communicate with friends stationed in Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Guam: All mail matter originating in the United States, addressed for delivery in the Island of Puerto Rico, Guam or the Philippines, together with all such matter originating in Puerto Rico, Guam or the Philippines, for transmission to points within the island or to the United States shall be subject to the classification, conditions and rates of postage applying to matter passing in the domestic mails of the United States; and United States postage stamps shall be valid for postage in either direction in addition to those now used in Puerto Rico, Guam or the Philippines.

Mail matter sent to the United States by persons connected with the United States forces at or near Cuba or Hawaii, in order to be entitled to the domestic rates of postage, under Departmental orders, must be endorsed "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine Letter," to indicate the branch of service to which the writer belongs.

All mail matter sent to soldiers, sailors, marines or other persons in the service of the United States in any of our new possessions is subject to domestic rates of postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

Persons in the Eastern States sending mail to the Philippines should omit the words "via San Francisco." The Post Office invariably sends mail by the quickest route. In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Puerto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers. The International Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., \$1; 5 to 10 lbs., \$1.50; 10 to 25 lbs., \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional.

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Hong Kong Maru, March 31; China, April 7; Doric, April 17; Nippon Maru, April 25; City of Rio Janeiro, May 3; Coptic, May 11; American Maru, May 19; City of Peking, May 29. For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.—Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu from San Francisco as follows: Moana, April 18; Alameda, May 16. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of India, March 26; Empress of Japan, April 16; Empress of China, May 7. For Honolulu and Sydney: Warrimoo, April 6, and Miowera, May 4.

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BORN.

MURPHY.—At Omaha, Neb., March 5, 1900, to the wife of Capt. Wm. L. Murphy, 29th U. S. V. Inf., a daughter.

MARRIED.

MATHER.—At Memorial Church, Baltimore, Md., March 17, 1900, Lieut. Herbert Mather, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss Eleanor R. Poe, daughter of Dr. William C. Poe.

DIED.

CUTTER.—At Washington, D. C., March 19, 1900, Mrs. Mary L. F. Cutter, widow of Paymaster-General Geo. F. Cutter, U. S. Navy.

ELLIOT.—At Washington, D. C., March 23, 1900, Col. George H. Elliot, U. S. A. retired.

HARTSHORNE.—At Astoria, L. I., New York, March 21, 1900, Benjamin Minturn Hartshorne, father of the wife of Lieut. Henry H. Ward, U. S. N.

GUIGNARD.—At Columbia, S. C., March 5, Mrs. J. G. Guignard, mother of Lieut. W. S. Guignard, U. S. A.

HOMER.—March 18th, 1900, at West Roxbury, Mass., in the 32d year of her age, Miranda S. Homer, mother of Capt. W. B. Homer, 6th Art.

HUNT.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 26, 1900, Cordelia Eames, widow of Chief Engineer George P. Hunt, U. S. Navy.

MAY.—At the University of North Carolina, March 20th, Samuel, eldest son of Pay Director Edward May, U. S. N. (retired), aged 27 years.

POLAND.—In Havana, Cuba, after a short illness, Annie Babcock Poland, widow of Brig. Gen. John S. Poland and mother of the wife of Major E. S. J. Greble, A. A. G.

THORNTON.—At Nashua, N. H., March 15, 1900, Ellen Wood Thornton, widow of Capt. James S. Thornton, U. S. Navy.

TOWER.—At Cohasset, Mass., March 20, 1900, Brevet-Major-Gen. Zealous Bates Tower, colonel U. S. Army, retired.

WASHINGTON.—At Washington, D. C., March 17, 1900, Elizabeth Lee Washington, daughter of the late Surgeon B. Washington, U. S. Navy.

WRIGHT.—March 23, at 1 Fort place, St. George, S. I., Captain William Wright, U. S. Lighthouse Service.

WILLIAMS.—At Little Rock, Ark., suddenly on Mar. 14, Col. Samuel W. Williams, the father of the wife of Capt. W. P. Stone. Deceased was for fifty years a lawyer in Arkansas, and was the best informed and most prominent lawyer in his State.

WHITE.—At Saranac Lake, March 26, 1900, in the 35th year of his age, Frank Hollis White, husband of Katharine Gibson White and son-in-law of Gen. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., retired.

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List of members admitted to the order at a meeting of the Council, held March 16, 1900: Arnold, Percy W., 2d Lieut. S. S. Cav.; Blakeman, Robt. S., P. A. Surg., U. S. N.; Brooks, John C. W., Major, Chief Q. M.; Clark, Robt. M., Capt., U. S. R. C. S.; Dana, Ed. P., Lieut. Col., U. S. V. I.; Day, Seldon A., Major, U. S. A.; Dixon, Hiram, Lieut., J. G.; Dows, William G., Col., U. S. V. I.; Draper, T. W. M., Capt., U. S. V. I.; Duffield, H. M., Brig. Gen., U. S. V.; Elsie, W. L., Ensign, late U. S. N.; Everhart, L. H., Lieut., U. S. N.; Fisher, A. G., Capt., U. S. V. I.; Ford, W. G., Lieut., late U. S. N.; Gillmore, J. G., Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N.; Harries, O. G., 3d Lieut., U. S. R. C. S.; U. S. S.; Hendley, Frank W., Surg. Major, U. S. V.; Hill, F. P., Ensign, late U. S. N.; Holmes, Frank H., Lieut.

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The enemies in South Africa are exchanging compliments. Lord Methuen, speaking at the Town Hall, Kimberley, said: "Although some of the enemy's men were guilty of dastardly tricks, we must remember that their army is not organized with the same discipline as our own. I never wish to meet a braver general than Cronje, and I never served in a war where there was less vindictive feeling between the two armies than in this one." Before returning to the front General Joubert said to a press representative: "The courage of the British soldiers is beyond question. They rushed the kopjes and entrenchments in a fearless manner, but were not a match for the Mausers, which simply mowed them down."

(From the Chicago News.)

Things being somewhat dull in the War Office the head marched over to the speaking tube: "Anything new from South Africa?" "No."

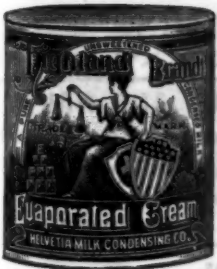
"Heard anything more of the French fleet?" "Not a word." "Then there's nothing?" "Nothing except another Spanish explanation as to how Cervera's fleet was destroyed."

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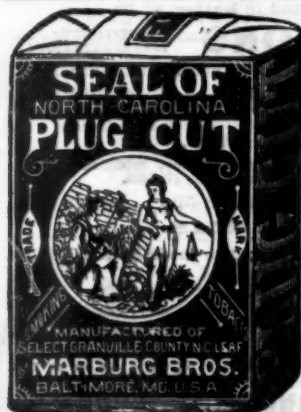
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